RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1950

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #700)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

AWAY FROM THE TRAVELLED ROADS

The inclement weather throughout the month of May had at least the one advantage that it greatly increases the eagerness with which Pennsylvanians in all parts of the State turn to the outdoors during the month of June. Thousands of outdoor enthusiasts will now be taking to the hills to enjoy the heathful pleasures made possible by the devoted work of the men and women who have developed the Appalachian Trail, which follows the eastern mountain ridges of Pennsylvania, the Horseshoe Trail, from Valley Forge to Indiantown Gap, and the many similar trails in the western portion of our State.

Among the important developments in making outdoor life in natural surroundings possible to more and more of our people is the work of Pennsylvania Councils of Youth Hostels. These councils erect shelters for bicyclists and hikers at various points along trails through Pennsylvania's most interesting wildlands and make arrangements with farm houses and wayside inns to provide inexpensive food and shelter for the increasing number of their members who prefer to see Pennsylvania on foot away from the travelled roads. Scheduled group trips are conducted all through the summer season and often on into the winter.

No form of recreation is more valuable than that of walking or bicycling through the heart of Pennsylvania away from all contact with the cities and industries from which we earn our living but in close association with nature, the primary source of all our strength and wealth. Many of the ills of modern civilization would disappear if more of our people took advantage of the opportunities provided by such groups as the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Horseshoe Trail Association and the American Youth Hostels. With our many State Parks and Forests, which include some of the most beautiful scenic areas in eastern United States and literally millions of acres of woodland accessible to all who will protect them from the dangers of fire, that opportunity is available to us all. It is the one source of pleasure and benefit untouched by the high cost of living.

No Pennsylvanian can feel that he truly knows and understands his own State until he has walked through its woods or over its hills either alone or in congenial company during the spring and early summer.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1950

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #701)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

ON THE TOP OF OUR HILLS

Pennsylvania's landscape contains a pleasing variety of hills and valleys, pastures and woodlands, slowly winding creeks and dashing mountain streams. Its aspect is more intimate and better suited to most vacation uses than the great mountain areas or the picturesque buttes and desert lands of some of our western states.

Long before there were men alive to give our land a name, what is now Pennsylvania was subjected to enormous pressures along its eastern border -- pressures which folded and crushed the rock strata and formed great snow-capped mountains, appalling precipices and violent waterfalls. These mountains, among the oldest in the world, were slowly worn down so that only the harder rock structures now remain as traces of the great folds of earth which rose here in the past.

Great glaciers creeping down from the north gouged out deep hollows and as they retreated deposited deep layers of stone and gravel over our northern counties. The many lakes of Wayne and Susquehanna in the northeast were created by the last great ice sheet, which covered that section of our State.

The highest land now remaining in Pennsylvania is Mt. Davis in Somerset County, with an elevation of 3,213 feet. The top of this mountain, covering an area five miles long and two and one-half miles wide, is all at an altitude of more than 3,000 feet. Blue Knob, 3,136 feet, in Bedford County, is our second highest point. Two knobs in Fayette County and one in Blair reach 3,000 feet. The next highest area is a section including parts of Potter, McKean, Cameron, Elk and Forest Counties, where elevations range from 2,300 to 2,600 feet.

In the southeast corner of Centre County, Allegheny Mountain reaches an altitude of 2,580 feet. In the Poconos of Wayne, Pike and Monroe Counties, there are large areas ranging from 2,000 to 2,200 feet, and below them to the south a section of magnificent waterfalls. Again, on the edge of the Blue Ridge in Adams and Franklin Counties the uplands range from 2,000 to 2,200 feet.

Philadelphia is on the coastal plain. It has no point higher than the hat on top of the Statue of William Penn in City Hall, and in its Eastwick section contains an area several feet lower than sea level.

Even in the areas where the State's highest elevations are less than 1,000 feet, the rich geologic history of Pennsylvania, which is one of the most interesting in the world, has left its record in rocks of such varied hues as to give the scenery of our State a unique character.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #702)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

THE GROWTH OF COUNTY PLANNING

The creation of a planning commission by Montgomery County has added one more to the number of Pennsylvania counties which have taken advantage of the powers granted them under the State Enabling Act to guide their development along the lines desired by their citizens.

The county planning law of Pennsylvania is now more than twenty years old and may be considered one of the most farsighted laws ever enacted by the Commonwealth, although until recently few of our counties gave more consideration to the necessity of establishing a planning commission for the protection of their future.

Population movements during the past ten years have been more disturbing to the orderly pattern of growth upon which a county depends for its ultimate prosperity than at any time in the past generation. Many counties of the State have gained heavily in population while others have suffered considerable losses through movement to the cities. These population changes often carry with them the need for increased public facilities in some parts of a county area and generally bring with them serious housing and traffic problems.

Once a county planning commission is established, plans for the subdivision of land for the erection of houses outside a city or borough limits must be approved by it before they can be recorded so that control is exercised over undesirable developments which might affect the value of neighboring property or be unnecessarily costly to local authorities.

The problem of traffic congestion along the highways is one which no local government can handle alone. Generally, plans for the extension of the county highway system, for the location of county institutions based on a study of population changes and volume of traffic can prevent many of the errors in the investment of public money which have proved so costly in the past.

The county planning commission may do much to preserve the desired character of living within the whole county area and to provide conditions which will encourage the growth of industry and local business in locations most convenient for their operation. Considering the highly competitive nature of modern living, there is no county in our Commonwealth that could not be benefitted by the appointment of a planning commission, whether it desires to emphasize the importance of its agriculture, its industry, its retail business, its advantages as a resort community or as a residential area for workers in nearby urban districts.

A county planning commission, whose powers are largely advisory except in the mater of subdivisions, can bring to the service of the County Commissioners the best advice available toward insuring the future welfare, preserving the natural charm and advantages and extending the opportunities of the area over which they have control. It is fortunate for the prospects of the State as a whole that many Pennsylvania counties are now considering or taking active steps toward the creation of such commissions.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #703)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

GOOD GOVERNMENT NEED NOT BE COSTLY

Every year when the Summary of State Finances is issued by the Bureau of the Census, Pennsylvania finds itself among the states with the lowest per capita state taxes and expenditures. In 1949, despite increased costs of practically every item purchased by the Commonwealth, as well as necessary raises of salaries of teachers, State Police and other State workers to meet the rising cost of living, Pennsylvania's per capita expenditures, including the operation of its government, its capital improvements and aid to local governments, amounting in all to $64.90, were 20 percent lower than the average for all the forty-eight states which was $81.12.

Pennsylvania's per capita taxes in 1949 were $48.58 which may be compared with $83.59 for California; $63.00 for New York; $62.49 for Maryland; $61.28 for West Virginia; $57.80 for Massachusetts; and $57.51, the average of all the forty-eight states.

Omitting payments by workers for unemployment insurance, Pennsylvania had a per capita tax of $42.44, which places it 38th in the list of states and 16-1/2 percent lower than the national average.

This low cost of State government was achieved at a time when the State was carrying out the nation's most extensive program of highway maintenance and improvement and leading all other states in the promotion of public health, including extensive hospital development and the medical and dental examination of all school children in the Commonwealth.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #704)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

FIRST IN FIFTY-TWO AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

Final reports of the United States Census of Manufactures have again demonstrated the remarkable diversification of Pennsylvania's industrial activity. In fifty-two lines of production, all important and many essential to the American economy, Pennsylvania leads the nation as it has done for many years in the past. Despite the rapid growth of our great western and southwestern industrial states, both before and during the time of the Second World War, Pennsylvania still maintains its leadership while the national value of product has increased threefold during the past ten years.

The variety of Pennsylvania's industrial activities is even more remarkable than the growth in the value of its products from $6,802,000,000 in 1940 to $18,587,000,000 for 1948, the last year for which such data are available.

The list of Pennsylvania Firsts presents amazing contrasts. First in total coal production, exclusive producer of anthracite, first in cement, first in steel and iron, first in coal tar products, Pennsylvania also leads the nation in such consumer goods as chocolate and cocoa, knit underwear, men's shirts and pajamas, work and sports clothing and the vital biologicals which have transformed the science of medicine.

Pennsylvania produces more window glass and more glass containers than any other state, finishes more woolen clothing, makes more steam engines and turbines, produces more metal stampings, more hand saws, and more hard surfaced floor coverings than any other part of our nation. What is perhaps more important, the well known quality of the State's products in all these lines explains its pre-eminence.

Pennsylvania is first in the manufacture of the electric transformers which make possible the long-distance transmission of power and in the output of the storage batteries which are so vital for the operation of trucks and passenger cars and the lighting of all mobile equipment. It leads America in the production of men's and women's slacks, full-fashioned hosiery, lace curtains, lace tablecloths, railroad cars and explosives. It is the foremost producer of cigars and cigar leaf tobacco, of the carbon black which makes possible the modern automobile tire, and of ribbons, steel springs and blown glass.

No American state can compare with Pennsylvania in the variety and importance of its contribution to our national economy.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #705)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA - ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT MARKETING AREAS

United States Census Reports on retail sales in Pennsylvania show a gain between 1939 and 1948 of $5,896,789,000 in the annual volume of trade. The State's retail sales in 1948, $9,030,166,000, were nearly three times as great as in 1939, when the total was $3,133,377,000. Meanwhile, the number of retail stores had decreased by 5,005; the number of proprietors and employes had reached a total of 539,128, an increase of 65,806; and sales per store were nearly three times as great as they had been in 1939. The 1948 average for the State was $69,711 per store; $860.80 per capita; and $16,750 per storeworker, including proprietors.

These remarkable gains in retail sales reflect in part the heavy demand for goods of all types created by enforced scarcities during the years of the Second World War, as well as the high income level during the postwar boom.

The highest volume of retail sales in Pennsylvania was in Philadelphia County with a total of approximately $2,109,000,000; the second was in Allegheny County, $1,424,333,000; the third, in Montgomery County, $310,367,000; the fourth, in Luzerne County, $306,024,000; followed by Delaware, Westmoreland, Berks, Lancaster, Erie and Lackawanna, in that order.

Sales per store reached their highest point in Allegheny County, with an average of $93,393, as compared with the State average of $71,363, and a low of less than $33,000 for some of our forest counties or those in which many of the stores are open for only the vacation season.

It is interesting to note that the actual value of goods sold in Pennsylvania in 1948 exceeded the estimates made by business experts by more than $122,000,000.

This record total of sales provides undisputable evidence that Pennsylvania contains within its borders one of the greatest marketing areas in the world.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #706)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S ANNUAL CRAFT FAIR

It is well recognized that Pennsylvania handcrafts are among the most original and beautiful produced anywhere in the United States. For several years annual exhibitions of the work done by the State's potters, weavers, silversmiths and masters of the cabinet maker's art have attracted thousands of visitors from our own and many neighboring states.

This year's Craft Fair, to be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of August at the Chatauqua Community House in Mt. Gretna, Lebanon County, promises to be the most colorful exhibit of the work of our native craftsmen ever brought together in the State. During these three days, when Pennsylvania's finest handwork will be on display, the exhibiting artists will be engaged in a continuous demonstration of their skills. Many of the State's most distinguished weavers, silversmiths, potters, ceramic sculptors and metal workers will be exhibiting their methods of work.

It has been said that only three forms of native art have been developed during the history of our country: the negro music of the southern plantations; the weaving and pottery of the Navajos and their ancestors, the Pueblo Indians; and the handcrafts of the Pennsylvania Dutch. The exhibition at Mt. Gretna will not concentrate on Pennsylvania Dutch pottery and design although that important art form will be well represented, but it will demonstrate that in Pennsylvania are retained the traditions of all the nations of Europe and the skills which are the heritage of all our native stock. Pennsylvania's Second Annual Craft Fair promises to be one of the most important exhibits held in our State in 1950.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #707)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THREE PENNSYLVANIA PIONEERS OF STEAM NAVIGATION

The 26th of July is the 185th anniversary of the birth of Robert Fulton in a little Lancaster County farmhouse which is today an object of interest to visitors from all over the world. Though Robert Fulton was not the inventor of the steamboat, he was the first to design such improvements in applying the power of steam to driving a vessel as to make his boat THE MONT - ~~CLAREMONT~~ a commercial success. The credit for constructing and operating the first steam driven vessel belongs to another Pennsylvanian, John Fitch. In 1790 his steamboat carried passengers on a regular run between Philadelphia and Burlington, thirteen years before the building of the ~~CLAREMONT~~ and seven- CLERMO teen years before its successful commercial operation on the Hudson River

A third Pennsylvanian, less well known than either John Fitch or Robert Fulton, deserves an important place in the history of steam navigation. In 1804 Oliver Evans, who operated a blacksmith shop on Market Street in Philadelphia, wheeled out on the street a very strange machine which chugged slowly across Market Street to the Schuylkill, slid into the river, steamed down the Schuylkill to its mouth and then several miles up the Delaware where this first amphibious vehicle was used as a power dredge.

Through the work of these three men Pennsylvania has every right to claim world priority for the invention of the steamboat and perhaps for much more since Robert Fulton was also a pioneer in the design of torpedoes and submarines while Oliver Evans constructed the first American grist mill driven by steam power and made several important inventions in the textile industry. He was also the first man ever to burn anthracite in an open grate.

One other point of interest about Fitch, Fulton and Evans is the fact that all three were artists or craftsmen. Evans was an iron worker, Fitch a silversmith and Fulton a landscape and portrait painter, like another famous American inventor - Samuel Morse who was one of America's most distinguished artists and first president of the National Academy of Design.

Those who attend the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Guild of Craftsmen at Mt. Gretna on the 4th, 5th and 6th of August this year will see in practice many of the arts and crafts on which Pennsylvania's present industries were founded and will appreciate how important the handcrafts have been in inspiring so many of the inventions which have transformed the modern world. Pennsylvania is today a leader in the Nation in the metals industries, in the textiles and in the production of glass. In all those field the State's present priority is largely due to the inventions and enterprise of its craftsmen.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #707)
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Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

KEEPING ABREAST OF POPULATION CHANGES

Preliminary population estimates recently released by the U. S. Bureau of Census permit appraisal of the accuracy with which estimates for intercensal years, prepared by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce, have indicated population trends throughout the Commonwealth. The latest estimates released by the Planning Board varied by only one-half of 1% from the preliminary figures of the U. S. Bureau of Census, which place the State's population at approximately 10,438,000, an increase of 538,000 over 1940.

The State Planning Board's estimates differ from the Census figures by including Pennsylvania's soldiers, sailors and airmen in the State's population. Despite this difference of definition, the Board's estimate foretold for Philadelphia a population exceeding two million. It forecast the phenomenal growth of Philadelphia's suburban counties and large increases in Dauphin, Erie, York, Lehigh and Lancaster. It indicated that Allegheny, Beaver, Butler and several other western counties were increasing their population, but that Westmoreland, Fayette and Somerset were among those which lost. Declines in population were also shown for Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumberland, Schuylkill and several other counties. With few exceptions, the preliminary figures of the U. S. Bureau of Census substantiate the estimates of the Board.

World War II, waged during the past decade 1940-1950, caused many population shifts, making it essential that some method be devised to determine the nature and extent of these movements with all possible accuracy. Because of the gratifying results of the State Planning Board's estimates, it is felt that a satisfactory technique for obtaining knowledge of population changes has been developed. With present stepped-up military activity, population movements may again be accelerated because of the need for war materials, the construction or remodeling of plants and depots, and inductions into the armed forces. The State Planning Board will continue to keep abreast of changing conditions and future population estimates will be made available to interested organizations and individuals. An estimate by counties for 1952 is already under consideration.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #709)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S THREE YEAR PROGRAM OF PREPAREDNESS

In every great period of national emergency Pennsylvania's importance to the defense and prosperity of our nation is emphasized. In practically all the basic materials of war and peace our production exceeds that of any other state and, in most instances, of any other nation but our own. When our country is hard-pressed it is the tremendous output of the Keystone State which has, time and again, provided the balance essential for victory.

In the Second World War Pennsylvania produced more steel than any enemy or allied country, provided two-thirds of all the oil tankers constructed for use in the war; and produced 31 percent of all the coal mined in the United States. It refined approximately two billion gallons of gasoline a year and provided huge fleets of tanks to the American army, as well as a greatly increased agricultural production and an immense variety of important materials of war.

With this background of proved capacity, it is gratifying to realize that during the past three years Pennsylvania has been quietly engaging in a great program of preparation to contribute even more than ever before to the welfare or the protection of our nation. Perhaps, the most obvious item in this program of preparedness will prove to be the completion of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, which before the close of this year will provide high-speed transit between the port cities of our eastern coast and the great Pittsburgh and Ohio steel centers, and the west.

Since Pennsylvania is situated at the crossroads of the greatest productive area in our nation, the completion of the Turnpike in this critical year may prove to be one of the most important measures of national defense ever adopted by any State in our nation's history.

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In 1939, prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, Pennsylvania had been conducting a program of air photography which provided prompt and accurate information to industry, government and the armed forces as to the location of war plants and military installations. This year, with improved aoparatus and techniques developed in that war, a new set of photographs of the surface of Pennsylvania is being made which, if we must convert from a peacetime to a wartime economy, will prove immensely valuable to industry and government.

For the past three years, with the help of the United States Geologic Survey, the waters of the streams and rivers of the State have been made a matter of intensive study by the State Planning Board and the Department of Forests and Waters. Information as to the chemical and physical properties of our water, so badly needed during the Second World War for the location of essential war plants, could now be immediately available from studies already made.

Our stream clearance program may not appear directly concerned in preparation for war, but its effect in safeguarding the health of our cities, improving the available water supply for industry and providing better opportunities for recreation may also prove an important item in increasing the productive capacity of the most productive area in America.

Of even more far-reaching importance to our future welfare are the public health activities of the State government which include the periodic medical and dental examination of all school children in the Commonwealth. The energy and enterprise of our people is the basic strength of our State and of our Nation. By safeguarding the physical and mental health of our youth the foundation is laid for the power within our nation which can rise superior to every threat and provide assurance of a productive and successful future.

The foresight with which our State government has carried through this program of civilian preparedness and accomplished so much to increase the efficiency of our State and its productive power may prove an important factor in the success of our nation in meeting whatever emergency lies ahead.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #710)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

OUR CROWDED HIGHWAYS

Because of the gradual increase in automobile registrations from year to year we have become more or less accustomed to a growing congestion of traffic which persists over summer week-ends despite strenuous efforts of state highway departments everywhere to provide roads adapted to the steadily increasing number of cars. Taking the first six months of each year as a measure of growth, the last two years have witnessed an increase of 400,000 motor vehicles operating under Pennsylvania licenses. In other words, we have added to the number of Pennsylvania cars and trucks in the past two years more than the total number in service in the State at the end of the First World War.

In the first six months of 1950, 2,801,076 licenses were issued for Pennsylvania motor vehicles. This amounts to an increase since 1949 of 8.1 percent. Registrations continue to increase throughout the year. The total for 1949 for passenger and commercial vehicles was 2,885,226. Present indications are that the State's 1950 total will approximate three million.

It is not advised that the fact should ever be demonstrated, but it is nevertheless true that at any given hour every person in Pennsylvania could go for a drive in a passenger car bearing a Pennsylvania license. No automobile would need to contain more than five persons, for, according to the records of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Motor Vehicles, there is one passenger vehicle registered in Pennsylvania for every 4.7 residents.

What a load this excursion would place on our roads may be guessed by the fact that if all the passenger cars now registered in Pennsylvania were placed bumper to bumper they would form a double line extending across the entire United States with several hundred miles to spare. The resulting national traffic jam would probably require several months to unsnarl. What would happen if the cars in a few other states also joined in a similar parade had better be left to the imagination.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #711)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S POPULATION GROWTH

The preliminary population count for Pennsylvania, as released by the United States Census, shows a growth of 535,785 during the past ten years, an increase of 5.4 percent over 1940. This increase is approximately twice as great as in the ten year period between 1930 and 1940. The population density of the State, which was 219.8 per square mile in 1940, is now 230 per square mile.

When considering Pennsylvania's total population and rank among the States, it must be remembered that members of the armed forces are enumerated by the census at the place where they happen to be stationed when the official count is made. Since Pennsylvania has an unusually high percentage of men in military service and had no extensive peacetime military encampments in the early months of this year, its total population is likely to appear unduly low in comparison with a state like California where large army and naval training centers are located.

A publication on Comparative County Data for Pennsylvania, shortly to be released by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board, Department of Commerce, shows that the population growth during the past ten years has been most vigorous in the southeastern and northwestern corners of the State, although Centre, Union and Snyder Counties also show a considerable expansion percentagewise.

Fourteen counties in the south and east, Pike, Monroe, Lehigh, Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin, York, Cumberland, Adams and Franklin are among the top third of Pennsylvania's counties in their rate of growth during the past decade.

Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Butler, and Beaver, in the northwest, are also in this group of fastest growing counties, as well as the three already mentioned in the center of the State. All of these counties exhibited a growth rate of more than 9-1/2 percent.

While Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, the two most populous in the State, are not to be found among those with the highest growth rate, each of these counties increased in population at a rate considerably greater than that of the State as a whole. Between 1930 and 1940, Allegheny County had gained only 37,000. The indicated increase between 1940 and 1950 of 96,719 is nearly three times as great.

Between 1930 and 1940, Philadelphia had lost 19,627 inhabitants and its population appeared to have passed its peak. In the 1940-1950 decade, however, this trend was reversed. Since 1940, the city has registered a gain of 125,876.

The highest rate of gain for any county, according to the Census report, is an increase of 33.9 percent in Bucks, although Delaware, with a growth of 32.9 percent, is a close second. The highest percentage increase for any large community was that of Haverford Township in Delaware County, which increased its population 42 percent between 1940 and 1950.

Because of a great concentration of industrial production caused by the Second World War, many rural communities lost population to the State's manufacturing areas, as had also occurred between 1910 and 1920.

An increase of nearly 350,000 in the population of the Philadelphia five-county metropolitan area means, the Planning Board points out, that a great intrastate migration has occurred during the past ten years toward the State's great seaport with its diversified manufactures. Such changes seem to be the inevitable consequence of a prolonged period of war.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #712)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

Fifty years ago, gasoline, kerosene and other forms of mineral oil contributed only 4½ percent of the nation's energy resources. Last year, more than one-third of all American power was derived from petroleum products and nearly 56 percent from petroleum and natural gas combined. Without gasoline to power automobiles, tanks, trucks and airplanes, modern war, both for attack and defense, would be impossible, and the whole pattern of American civilian life would be drastically changed.

Although Pennsylvania is the principal refiner of petroleum in the eastern half of the nation, its production of crude oil is relatively small. Pennsylvania grade crude is, however, of great importance to the industry of the nation. No other mineral oil yet discovered in our country possesses the valuable lubricating properties of that being pumped from the wells of McKean, Venango and neighboring counties.

Since the Bradford field of Pennsylvania was the first oil field ever to be developed in the history of the world, Pennsylvania producers during the years from 1860 to 1880 were compelled to develop all those methods for discovery, well-drilling and transportation of oil, which were to become the basis of oil technology throughout the world.

In 1860, there was no precedent to aid in the solution of the problems of "mining oil" or of delivering this inflammable fuel safely to New York, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

After the first oil pools had been located by the infiltration of petroleum into salt or frest water wells, or from surface indications, there was for a long time no better method of locating a flowing well than what was known as "hydro-geology". This mysterious process involved the criss-crossing of suspected areas by a man armed with a hazel or peach-tree twig, which was supposed to point sharply down wherever an oil deposit lay hidden under the surface of the ground. Strangely enough, many wells were located by this method.

Spiritualism was also a favorite early resource for revealing the secrets of subterranean oil deposits. Such methods were gradually replaced by the development of a theory of "oil belts" or pools and by a study of relation of known deposits to the geology of the underlying rocks as revealed by the successful borings.

Methods of drilling advanced rapidly from the crude spring-pole used by Colonel Drake to horse and finally steam driven equipment.

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The early transportation of oil was largely by water, and followed the pattern of the lumber industry. Barges built in the oil regions were freighted with wooden vats or tanks and then floated down the creeks in the spring floods. The first oil tanker ever to be constructed was built by Richard Glyde of Pittsburgh. This boat was divided into a number of water tight compartments to prevent the surging of oil, which frequently capsized the early barges. Such craft were often moved down to Pittsburgh by the use of what was called "pond freshets", artificial floods produced by the release of water from impounding dams. These floods often carried several hundred waiting barges downstream to deep water before the freshet subsided, but the operation was attended by great loss and confusion, and by serious pollution of the water of the creeks and rivers.

Wagon trains and eventually railroads were found necessary to supply the growing demand for "Rock Oil". Before 1869 many branches of the principal eastern railways extended far up into the Pennsylvania oil regions, and freight cars loaded with wooden tanks became a common sight on the main lines. The building of iron tank cars began in 1867.

The difficulty of getting oil down to the railheads led to the early introduction of pipe lines, which are another important contribution of Pennsylvania to the history of petroleum.

Before 1870, many of the problems of drilling deep into the third oil sand had been solved by Pennsylvania inventors. Pennsylvania "coal oil" became known over all the civilized world as an illuminant far superior to whale oil. Experiments in fractional distillation had revealed the complex nature of the many useful hydro-carbons concealed in Pennsylvania toward crude, and one of the world's most important industries was well on its way to the transformation of modern life.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1950

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #713)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

It is well known that in the only actual count of the expenditures for industrial expansion made during the past ten years, Pennsylvania exceeded all other states in the nation in the investment of its productive industries in new plants and equipment. This record of actual expenditure, as compiled by the United States Census for the year 1947, was a source of gratification to the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, which had also collected from the State's manufacturers data which led to the conclusion that business growth in the Commonwealth was proceeding more rapidly than that in the nation as a whole.

In what direction has this plant expansion occurred? The Census gives a precise answer to this question. Pennsylvania, which has led the nation in its output of iron and steel for more than a hundred years, is showing a justified confidence in the future of one of its most fundamental industries. The largest expenditure for new plants and equipment during the last census year, 1947, was in the primary metal industries, when $105,517,000 was invested in the expansion of facilities which already were out-producing all nations in the world but our own.

That Pennsylvania's steel capacity and production are pointing toward an even greater dominance in the national picture is confirmed by other evidence, particularly the decision of the nation's greatest steel company to erect in Pennsylvania another large steel mill to process South American ore.

Pennsylvania's second most important expenditure for increased plants and equipment, as reported by the Census, was in equipment for the processing of food, an industry which employed more than 103,000 workers. Nearly fifty million dollars invested in this industry's expansion in 1947 indicates a growth which will insure increased importance of food processing in the State's industrial picture.

The third most important expansion, according to the census report, was in the production of petroleum and coal products. In the eastern half of the United States, Pennsylvania's great oil refineries lead in the production of gasoline and lubricants, and additional great expansions have occurred or are in prospect since the census canvass was made in 1947.

Textile manufacturers were fourth in their expenditures for additional plants and equipment. In this industry, the State is first in the nation in many lines, including full-fashioned hosiery, broadloom silk, rayon and nylon fabrics, shirts, work clothes, knitted goods and lace curtains.

Fifth in expenditures for new capacity was the chemical industry, a field of great importance to the State since so much of the raw materials for chemical processes are produced in vast quantity both in the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia areas.

Since we are now suddenly embarked on a national program which will tax every available industrial facility in the United States, it is good to know that, because of the constant growth in industrial capacity, Pennsylvania is in a position to duplicate and to exceed the great productive record made during the Second World War.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #714)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA CONTRASTS

The publication by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce, of a summary of Comparative County Data emphasizes the great variety of conditions under which the people of the Commonwealth live and earn their livelihood. Perhaps more than any other State in the nation, Pennsylvania presents a cross-section of all that is meant by the word America.

The most populous of our counties, Philadelphia, houses in 1950 a total of more than 2,057,000. The least populous of our counties, Forest, is the home of less than 5,000 people. In Philadelphia, the population density is 15,239 per square mile; in Forest County, it is twelve per square mile.

In the field of industry, contrasts are equally startling. Our least industrialized county, Fulton, which is one of the State's productive farming areas, produced manufactured products valued at $293,000 in 1948. Each of seven of our most highly industrialized counties produced manufactured goods valued at more than $555,000,000. In Allegheny County, the value of products manufactured was $3,162,000,000, and in Philadelphia, $4,179,000,000, according to the reports of the Department of Internal Affairs. In one county, only 99 people were employed in industry, and in another (Philadelphia), 366,000 worked in manufacturing plants.

Contrasts in the types of manufacture also show the great variety of production which has grown up on the basis of natural resources or along historical patterns which can be traced back to the earliest settlement. In several Pennsylvania counties, particularly in the western part of the State, as much as 80 percent of our industrial employment is in the metal trades; and in several of the central and eastern counties, more than 40 percent is in the manufacture of textiles or textile products. Mining provides 96 percent of the industrial employment in Greene County; 75 percent in Somerset County; and 53 percent in Clarion County. The preparation of food products

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dominates in Fulton, Juniata and Adams Counties, in each of which it provides more than one-fourth of all employment.

More than 99 percent of all industrial workers in Greene County are male. At the other extreme, the proportion drops to 45.5 percent, in Cameron County.

Pennsylvania's agriculture exhibits the same contrasts and variety as are found in the industrial picture. In Potter County, the average size of a farm is 158.3 acres, the highest average in the State. The lowest is found in Allegheny County, where the average farm includes only 52.8 acres. 86.1 percent of Montour County is in farm land. Curiously enough, Philadelphia is not the lowest county in this category, since Cameron County, in one of the most heavily forested sections of our State, has only 6.9 percent of the area in farm land.

Judged on the basis of the value per farm of farm products sold, Philadelphia stands first. Although its farms are few, intensive agriculture and proximity to the State's greatest consumer market leads to a cash farm income of $12,926 in that County, which gives it first place in the State. Only 5,000 acres of Philadelphia, however, are in farm land, as contrasted with 376,332 in Lancaster, one of the four or five most important agricultural counties in the United States, both in the value and variety of its production.

These contrasts could be indefinitely extended but enough has been said to indicate that here in Pennsylvania exists the opportunity for every type of living, whether in sparsely settled communities, in farming areas or in regions of intense industrial activity.

The Planning Board's report provides the latest available information as to the characteristics of every county in the State and its place in the industrial, agricultural, financial and social development of the Commonwealth.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #715)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S THREE YEAR RECORD OF GROWTH AND PROSPERITY -
Shown in Federal Report

Theodore Roosevelt, III, Secretary of Commerce and Chairman of the State Planning Board, announced today that Federal records covering the past three years show that income payments in Pennsylvania have increased by a higher percentage than in any of the Middle Atlantic or New England States. According to the August, 1950, issue of the Survey of Current Business, published by the United States Department of Commerce, total income payments to individuals have increased in Pennsylvania from 1946 to 1949 by 15 percent, as compared to 14 percent in New York and Connecticut, 13 percent in New Jersey, 12 percent in Rhode Island, and 11 percent in Massachusetts.

Manufacturing payrolls in Pennsylvania showed an increase of 24 percent during the same period, which was 4 percent above the national average, 13 percent above New York, 11 percent above New Jersey, 5 percent above California, and 4 percent above Ohio.

Pennsylvania's per capita income, which was $1,416 in 1949, has increased 11 percent in the three years, as compared with a rise of 8 percent in New York and Connecticut, 7 percent in New Jersey, 5 percent in Massachusetts, and one percent in California. These estimates, Secretary Roosevelt pointed out, are the official figures of the United States Department of Commerce.

According to that same authority, Pennsylvania's per capita income has risen 126 percent since 1940. This is a greater increase than that shown by any other Middle Atlantic State or by any in New England. It also exceeds the gains made during the ten year period in Illinois, Ohio, Michigan or California.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1950

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #716)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

TWENTY-FIVE STATE HOUSING PROJECTS NOW UNDER WAY

State-assisted public housing projects are now under way in twenty-five Pennsylvania communities where the need was shown to be greatest and will shortly be begun in eight more communities where funds have been allocated and contracts for construction are being prepared.

The State Housing Assistance Program, the first of its kind in the nation, is being administered by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

Several of the housing operations begun under this program will shortly be ready for occupancy.

When Governor Duff proposed to the Legislature, last year, that the State government should recognize the urgent need for adequate housing for families in the middle and lower income group, particularly in our industrial communities, he stipulated that housing construction of that type be stimulated through the least possible expenditure of State funds. That this result is being achieved is shown by the fact that the State Planning Board has awarded contracts involving State expenditures of approximately eight million dollars to stimulate housing developments and that through this expenditure nearly twenty-six million dollars of construction will be attained.

The money already allocated will provide housing accommodations for approximately 9,500 persons, although nearly $2,166,000 of the appropriation available for housing, while tentatively allocated, has not yet been definitely committed. The construction contemplated by the contracts already awarded will include 2,722 dwelling units, of which 834 are under construction.

These housing units are for rental only and must, under the contracts and the terms of the Housing Law, be maintained by the builder at an agreed rental for a period of twenty-eight years.

Priority for rental of these projects is given to veterans of the Second World War and to persons displaced by urban redevelopment programs.

Pennsylvania was among the first of the States to enact a housing law which permitted no discrimination on grounds of race, color or national origin in the rental of State-aided housing.

Under the Pennsylvania Housing Assistance Law, thirty percent of an appropriation of fifteen million dollars may be used for slum clearance and urban redevelopment in communities which maintain an Urban Redevelopment Authority. Allocations made by the State Planning Board under that provision have been limited to slum clearance for the erection of housing and will amount to approximately four and one-half million dollars.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #717)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

STATE TAXES AMONG FOUR LOWEST IN TERMS OF INDIVIDUAL INCOMES

In the fiscal year ending May 31, 1950, Pennsylvanians paid a smaller percentage of their income for state taxes than the people of forty-four states. In only two states did state taxes represent a lower percentage of individual income, while one state, Nebraska, tied with Pennsylvania. These figures are shown in the Summary of State Tax Collections in 1950, issued by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

According to the same Federal authority, tax collections in Pennsylvania declined more than 2% while state tax collections for the United States as a whole increased by an average of 7.4% over the previous year.

Per capita state tax collections in Pennsylvania amounted to $48.71, as compared with $53.72 in Ohio; $58.55 in Connecticut; $59.48 in Maryland; $63.57 in Massachusetts; $73.59 in Michigan; $74.56 in New York; $83.90 in Delaware; $91.41 in California; and a national average of $60.72.

It is important to realize that while Pennsylvania has exhibited the type of economy in government which is shown by these figures, the Commonwealth has been engaged in one of the most vigorous public improvement programs in its history. That program has involved the expenditure of millions of dollars for highway construction, expansion of hospitals, cleaning of the state's rivers and streams and the medical examination of all school children. No state has accomplished so much for its people with such a relatively modest expenditure of public funds.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1950

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #718)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

OUR FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA WEEK

The fifth annual celebration of Pennsylvania Week, October 16 to 22, occurs at a time of great significance to the people of the Commonwealth. The four years just passed have marked a transition from a wartime to a peacetime world and today our State and our nation are experiencing again the transition back to what is in effect a wartime economy.

Four years ago, a million young men and women had recently returned to Pennsylvania communities from service in the armed forces. The war plants, the steel mills, the textile factories of our State had not yet completed their conversion from a military to a civilian output.

The first Pennsylvania Week was organized by the State Department of Commerce to make Pennsylvanians better acquainted with their own State and to encourage programs of community self-appraisal, for the expansion of the State's industries.

Now, four years later, Pennsylvania can look back over a period of unusual peacetime achievement, matching the all-out effort which the Commonwealth had devoted to the national defense. In almost every field of activity, Pennsylvania's development through the past four years has exceeded that of its neighboring states. The Pennsylvania Turnpike is well on its way to completion and has become a national asset of first importance either for peace or war. It represents the greatest effort ever made by any State of our nation to tie together its most important productive areas by a continuous high-speed all-weather highway.

Immense progress has been made in improving the physical assets of the Commonwealth. The clean streams program, in which the Department of Health has carried forward a highly successful campaign against the pollution of the State's waters, and the parallel achievement of the Department of Forests and Waters in the removal of accumulated culm and silt from the Schuylkill River are forming the basis for a new prosperity and new opportunity for our State's business and industry.

Progress has been made in almost every direction of civic betterment. The latest report shows 733 local recreation programs now in active operation, a large proportion of which were made possible through leadership provided by the Extension Education law, as amended by the 1947 Legislature.

The State $15,000,000 housing program, actively under way, includes grants of some four million dollars for urban redevelopment and slum clearance administered by the State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania Week, 1950, finds the Commonwealth with a population of approximately ten and one-half million persons, with an income of fourteen and one-half billion dollars, an income which has shown a higher percentage increase since the date of that first Pennsylvania Week than that of any state in the northeastern section of our country.

This, the fifth Pennsylvania Week, will emphasize industrial mobilization for the national defense and assures us of that community of effort which is the greatest safety and security that can ever be provided by the activities of a free people.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #719)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RETAIL DOLLAR

Retail purchases in Pennsylvania, according to the reports of the United States Census, totaled more than nine billion dollars last year. An analysis, made by the State Planning Board, shows that Pennsylvania's expenditures for food were more than one quarter of the total and that the retail dollar in Pennsylvania was divided as follows:

Food stores	$ .26
Eating and drinking places	.08
General merchandise stores, including department stores	.15
Apparel stores	.08
Furniture, house furnishings and appliances	.06
Automobiles and automobile accessories	.14
Filling stations	.04
Lumber, building supplies and hardware	.06
Drugs	.02
Other retail stores	.11

If one combines the expenditures for automobiles and accessories and for gasoline and oil, the total of $.18 spent on automobile operation and equipment becomes the second largest item, which fact indicates the very great importance which the automobile has assumed in our everyday life, both for personal and business use. This does not include expenditures for automobile repairs and services.

Comparing Pennsylvania with the United States as a whole, the people of the Commonwealth spent $.02 more of their retail dollar for food than the United States' average and $.02 less for automotive purchase and operation. Pennsylvanians also spent slightly less in drug stores, in hardware and building supply stores but more for furniture, household appliances and general merchandise.

The average per capita expenditure in Pennsylvania's retail stores last year was $865, of which $222 was spent for food, $120 for automobiles and accessories, and $34 in filling stations. General merchandise stores received $130 of the retail expenditure per person; apparel stores, $69; household furnishings and appliances, $39; and drug stores, $22. Since this average includes persons of all ages it falls considerably below the average expenditure of adults, who do most of a family's purchasing.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #720)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S LEADERSHIP IN THE FINE ARTS

The 1950 International Exhibition of Paintings which has just opened at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh is one of the most distinguished and important art shows in the world. The first International show at the Institute was held in 1896. It continued annually until interrupted by the war when it became impossible to arrange for the exhibition of paintings by artists from foreign lands and continued as an exhibit of the works of American artists.

The revival of this show as a biennial international exhibition has attracted painters from all of the principal nations of western Europe. Two hundred and fifty paintings by the leading foreign masters and one hundred by our native artists will provide the American public with its first important opportunity to study the progress in the fine arts since the outbreak of the Second World War. The Carnegie Exhibit at Pittsburgh will be the only international exhibition of paintings held during 1950 anywhere in the world.

Pennsylvania's tradition of encouragement to the fine arts began with the foundation of the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia, the oldest art institute in America, where the annual shows of paintings also attract nationwide attention. The reputation of the State as the home of many of America's most distinguished painters began even earlier than the foundation of the Pennsylvania Academy, with the brilliant career of Benjamin West, the first great American artist, who afterwards became the President of the Royal Academy of Great Britain. More recent evidences of the profound interest of Pennsylvanians in the fine arts may be seen in the brilliant H. C. Frick collection of paintings now on permanent exhibition on Fifth Avenue in New York, Philadelphia's Museum on the Parkway, and the magnificent gift by Andrew Mellon of his collection and the beautiful building which houses the National Gallery of Art in Washington. The most important additions to the Mellon collection in the National Gallery of Art have been by the gift of two other Pennsylvanians, Samuel H. Kress of Nanticoke and Joseph Widener of Philadelphia.

Thousands of persons will come from all over the United States and many from foreign lands to visit the first Carnegie International Exhibition in many years. It is well for Pennsylvanians to appreciate that the progress of our Commonwealth has not been only in the creation of great steel mills, in the digging of coal and the manufacture of the hundreds of products in which our State is preeminent or even in the construction of our magnificent highways, but also in the encouragement of those arts of peace which are the hallmark of every great civilization.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #721)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

HOW MUCH DO WE VALUE OUR FREEDOM?

All Americans are rightfully proud of the religious and political freedom guaranteed in our country under its fundamental law. We realize that the privileges of personal liberty under a free government have been bitterly challenged in many quarters of the world during the past generation. The right to self-government was won in America by the blood of our ancestors. More than our wealth and our resources that privilege is our most precious possession and the one for which our people would unquestionably suffer the greatest possible hardship and the highest measure of self-sacrifice. Yet because self-government is taken for granted in America as the birthright of all men there is abundant evidence that we have regarded its privileges as a natural right which required no defense and one whose obligations could be safely neglected.

An incomplete return of the registration figures for next week's general election indicate that a total of about two million adult Pennsylvanians do not consider the privilege of determining their representation in Congress or in the United States Senate, their candidates for local offices or for Governor of the Commonwealth to be worth the trouble of signing their names in the registrars' books.

Some of these two million missing registrants are infirm or ineligible to exercise the privilege of citizenship but the number of such incompetent persons is inconsiderable in the total of two million potential voters who have failed to register.

If this were all the story it would be bad enough as a testimonial to the value we set on the privilege of self-government, but we must also add to the two million who fail to register an additional million who register but fail to vote, even in the most hotly contested elections.

During the last five non-presidential elections only 73 percent of adult Pennsylvanians were registered and less than 67 percent of all those who registered exercised their right to cast a vote. As a consequence, at every such election more than three million Pennsylvanians of 21 years and over forfeit the most important privilege and the most serious duty of American citizenship, that of naming their choice of the men who shall rule their city or town, their State and their Country. Our voters in non-presidential elections are less than half of those of voting age.

Pennsylvanians are not by any means unique in their neglect of their primary responsibilities but the facts presented here represent a far greater threat to the future of the American Republic than any possible danger from atom bombs or from the organized communism of Asia and East Europe.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #722)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

STATE HOUSING DOES NOT COMPETE WITH FEDERAL PROJECTS

Without a great deal of publicity the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has been progressing rapidly with the Housing and Redevelopment Program that was authorized by the last session of the General Assemply.

The housing portion of this program was designed to provide additional housing at rentals which persons of limited incomes can afford to pay, but which have not been possible to erect because of the high construction costs generally prevailing. It should be particularly noted that the purpose of the General Assembly was not to provide housing for those of very low income since the provisions of the National Housing Act of 1949 indicated that ample housing of that type would be provided under a Federal Program.

To date seven State-subsidized projects are under construction and will soon be ready for occupancy. They are located on well-planned sites in convenient sections of Aliquippa, Bethlehem, Butler, Erie, Johnstown, Lancaster and Monaca. These buildings will provide 834 apartments ranging from one bedroom to three bedrooms in size and will rent for an average of $48.92 per month. These apartments should, therefore, be within the budgetary limitations of families whose incomes average approximately $50.00 a week and would have a maximum occupancy income as provided by the law of approximately $75.00 a week.

In many of these communities Federal projects have also previously been constructed or are planned for the near future. It is expected that the tenant occupancy of the State-aided projects will be within the brackets just above those families who will be eligible for the Federal projects.

In addition to the projects which are already under construction, contracts have been awarded for the construction of State-aided housing in many other communities so that a total of 3060 dwelling units will be activated by the $9,193,634.00 of State grant which is presently awarded or under contract.

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One feature of the Pennsylvania Program is that these projects may be constructed by private builder-operators as well as by such agencies as the local Housing Authorities. A maximum subsidy of 35 per cent of the total preoccupancy cost is provided by the State, and the operators of the project, whether a public or private body, must finance the remaining 65 or more per cent. The operators must maintain the agreed on rentals, and income levels for tenants, and maintain the properties for a period of twenty-eight years. In the case of the privately constructed projects, it was hoped that FHA insured mortgages would prove to be the most feasible method of raising the additional funds needed, but unfortunately, under certain Federal restrictions and the emergency conditions imposed by the Korean situation, financing and construction of the projects by the private operators at the moderate rent level has been extremely difficult. In many cases the rent levels originally imposed have made financing and construction under present conditions impossible. A few of the operating agencies have, therefore, recently received permission from the State Planning Board, which administers the program, to raise the rents temporarily a moderate specified amount so that their projects can get started and the purpose of the State housing act be achieved. These temporary increases which arise from the international situation and its influence on prices, credit and controls will be removed as soon as the Planning Board is satisfied that the projects can be maintained at a lower rent.

At the present time, including all temporary increases mentioned above, the average shelter rent for these projects is still only $55.50. The program, therefore, makes new, modern, well-planned living accommodations available to tenants in the moderate income brackets who would otherwise be forced to pay from 50 to 70 per cent more for similar accommodations, or would be forced into doubling up or living under other undesirable and overcrowded conditions. According to the terms of the Act, veterans of the Second World War will be given preference in the renting of these projects.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #723)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PROGRESS IN PUBLIC RECREATION

Since 1901, the Pennsylvania Forest Commission and Park Commission, which later were combined with other agencies to form the Department of Forests and Waters, have been at work in our forests, developing picnic areas, park sites, and many recreational facilities to be used by the public during all seasons of the year. At the present time, this extensive park and recreation facility program, under the direction of the Bureau of Parks of the Department of Forests and Waters, covers 37 parks and 56 picnic areas.

Equal progress has been made in providing our communities with legal authority to undertake local recreational programs. By 1925, the codes of all civil sub-divisions included provisions making it possible for all counties, cities, boroughs, townships and local school districts to acquire and operate recreation areas and to initiate programs. Up to 1945, approximately sixty of our larger cities and four counties had acquired park and recreation areas and had established a public recreation service for their people.

During the past four years, progress has been accelerated in the acquiring, developing and programming of recreational areas by all levels of government in the Commonwealth. Whether it be the stream clearance program, the mental health program, the extensive highway program, the extension and development of State park areas and facilities or the increase from 198 to 733 local recreation programs, our Governor and the General Assembly have played a very important part. Through progressive legislation the local levels of government have realized complete autonomy in this field and have been furnished the tools with which to provide leisure time opportunities for all our people.

The greatest boon to recreation on the community level was the passing of the Extension Education Act, which granted State aid to school districts providing educational and social services for adults and out-of-school youth. This law was not used extensively except for adult education until the 1947 General Assembly broadened the field of Extension Education to include all youth during out-of-school hours, and made extension recreation an integral part of the free public school program. Under this law State funds are available to the local school districts for part payment of all certified leaders used in the recreation program. To emphasize the importance of this State aid for leadership, it should be remembered that 660 of the 733 local recreation programs have Extension Education approval.

In addition to this financial aid, two recreation consultants on the staff of the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce, have been made available to assist the State's communities to develop recreation programs, and a State recreation committee has been appointed by the Governor.

The emphasis given to recreation in recent years is certainly indicative of the changing philosophy of our time, our appreciation of the importance of better living conditions and of the need for courageous leadership. We realize today that as individuals or as a society our future depends largely upon how we use our leisure time.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1950

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #724)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

THANKSGIVING DAY, 1950

Although this Thanksgiving Day occurs at a time when grave threats have arisen against the peace of the world, it is proper that the citizens of Pennsylvania take time to consider their many reasons for gratitude.

Much has been said within the past month or two about the fact that the Census of the United States shows Pennsylvania to be third in total population. It is probable, when the final figures are released, that Pennsylvania may be second in its civilian population and third in its total only because of the large number of military, naval and air force personnel stationed in the far west. But even though the Commonwealth is no longer second in total numbers, it has experienced a vigorous growth of nearly 600,000 persons in the past ten years, a healthy and sizeable increase which has been accompanied by a tremendous rise in the State's productive power.

One hundred years ago, there were 2,312,000 persons in Pennsylvania and the value of the products of our manufactures was $155,044,910. The 1949 record of Pennsylvania's Department of Internal Affairs indicates a total of close to $17 billion. The worth of our industrial products has therefore increased more than one hundred fold in the past hundred years and has multiplied ten times since 1900, when the output of our manufactures was valued at approximately $1,650,000,000. The number employed by industry has increased more than a million in the past fifty years, and wages are now eleven times greater than in 1900.

These purely material facts do not measure the quality of our progress. The Pennsylvania of 1950 is an exemplification of far more than the opportunity for greater income and the many material possessions and higher standards of living which that rise of income has made possible. The best measure of our achievement over these years and the most solid ground for gratitude, both for our opportunities of today and for the achievements of the past here on our soil, lies in matters of public attitude and responsibility which have changed so remarkably in the first half of this century.

Public concern for the great natural beauties of our Commonwealth and our Nation is relatively a new thing. Our pride in our forests, the acquisition by our State government of wild lands of unusual beauty, the protection of the game in our woods and of the fish in our streams, the practical growth of religious and racial tolerance, the public efforts for the health of our children -- all are evidences of changes which in the light of history may seem far more dramatic than the increase of tenfold in earning power and productive capacity in the period of one lifetime.

It is by such progress in the appreciation of our natural endowments, the conservation of our resources and of all human values that any people may find a sound basis for their pride in a world so distracted by blind envies and by self-destructive struggles for power. America's true strength lies in the fact that her growth in wealth, the rise in the standards of our daily living, and the universal distribution of luxuries unknown, even fifty years ago, has not crushed out but has strengthened those aspirations and those values which are the essence of civilized life.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #725)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S DEFENSE CONTRACTS NOW EXCEED $65,000,000

Defense contracts awarded to Pennsylvania companies during the past five months total more than $65 million, according to records being maintained by the State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. Many of these defense orders are merely preliminary and give little indication of the enormous demands which an all-out war effort would make on the State's economy but they seem to cover the whole range of civilian and military necessities from steel and parachutes to catsup and chocolate bars. The immense variety of these orders bears testimony to the unusual diversification of our State's industrial pattern, but the present five months total gives little indication of the extent to which the State's industry must concentrate on providing war material over the coming year.

During the Second World War, to March, 1945, Pennsylvania produced in fulfillment of war contracts more than $12,600,000,000 worth of goods. In only seven of our counties did war contracts fail to exceed a million dollars. In each of three counties, the total contracts exceeded $1,600,000,000 and in each of twenty-one of our sixty-seven counties the contracts executed exceeded one hundred million dollars.

It may be seen from this summary that the demand so far made on industry by the armed services has not yet seriously affected the State's economy.

Pennsylvania's productive power was never so great as it is today. Steel production is higher now than at any time in the past five years. Building contracts awarded to date in 1950 have reached record heights. In August, 1950, contracts for 30,000 new dwelling units had been reported, as compared with 15,000 in 1947; 17,000 in 1948; and 12,000 in 1949. The State's production of electrical energy in 1950 exceeds that of any preceding year.

If demand is made upon the Commonwealth for the production of defense material comparable with that produced in the Second World War, it is certain that Pennsylvania will be able to surpass its previous record. It is also likely that it will be able to do so with less disturbance to its civilian economy than was ever possible before.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #726)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S CERAMIC INDUSTRY

The ceramic industry of Pennsylvania was born in 1660 when several of the early settlers constructed a brick kiln near Philadelphia. From this humble beginning has sprung an industry which manufactures refractories, bricks, tile, china, pottery and countless other products.

Pennsylvania was richly endowed by nature with many of the raw materials necessary for the production of ceramic ware. That the Commonwealth has made good use of its gifts is shown by the fact that the State produced approximately $62 million worth of finished ceramic products in 1947. This represents ten per cent of the total United States production for that year. In 1949, the reports of the Department of Internal Affairs showed a total of $111,800,000 for Pennsylvania's ceramic industries.

The State is particularly famous for its heat resistant or refractory brick, which represents fifty percent of the ceramic production in the Commonwealth, and thirty percent of the United States clay refractory production. The plants are concentrated in the coal producing areas because of the availability of clays with the necessary physical properties in those sectors.

One forth of Pennsylvania's ceramic production is devoted to the manufacture of brick and hollow tile in small plants scattered throughout the State. Most of this brick is used locally.

In 1947, the year of the last Census of Manufacture, Pennsylvania shipped over $12 million worth of chinaware, or one-fourth of the national shipments. Internal Affairs reports a total output for the State of $28 million for chinaware and pottery in 1949. The principal chinaware production is in the extreme west of the State, where suitable soft clays are found.

The ceramic industry is one of the many important branches of manufacture which add to the unusual diversification of the State's economy. Without ceramics many of Pennsylvania's most important industries would be forced out of business. This is particularly true of iron and steel manufactures, which require refractories for furnace linings. The ceramic industries are vital in our daily lives since they produce such necessities as building brick, dinnerware and sanitary ware.

38.49

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #727)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPLETE AT LAST

For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth, Pennsylvanians may now procure detailed and accurate maps of every portion of the State's surface.

The program begun by the Federal Government in 1884 and carried on with the assistance of the State Topographic and Geological Survey since 1900, has been completed by the addition of four maps covering forested portions of Potter, McKean, Elk and Cameron Counties.

Until 1939, when the first series of air photographs of Pennsylvania was made, many sections of the State's northern woods were known only to hunters and timber cruisers. The air photographs of the State revealed, for the first time, the extent of our forests and the courses of many of our smaller streams.

The topographic maps, however, give much more precise information in regard to the physical features of the State. The new maps are published at a scale of one inch to 2,000 feet. Even the smaller features of the hills, valleys and stream beds have been recorded. Such information is often necessary to geologists exploring the State's surface for mineral deposits, or to State departments planning the location of such public works as flood control dams or the layout of new highways.

Since many of the older topographic maps were made more than 40 years ago, 63 quadrangles, covering portions of the Anthracite area and of the counties surrounding Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, are now being resurveyed and brought up-to-date.

In addition to these activities, many of which have been continuously urge by the State Planning Board, a new program of air photography is now under way. This is likely to prove of as great importance to our defense activities as the original photographs did on their completion in 1940.

These new photographs supplementing the topographic maps will provide information as to forest growth or cutting during the past ten years, and the spread of soil conservation methods in the cultivation of our fields. They will enable communities to prepare inexpensive land-use maps to assist their planning and zoning commissions.

Since the beginning of the air photography program which it initiated, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce has been the custodian of all air photographs of the Commonwealth and maintains an extensive map library to assist it and other State agencies in their work.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1950

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #728)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

CHRISTMAS - 1950

Christmas 1950 comes within ten days of the middle point of the 20th century. It will find Pennsylvania, in common with the rest of the United States, in a period of the highest prosperity ever enjoyed by the citizens of any nation in the history of the world.

At night, an automobile traveling across our State passes through town after town, under a canopy of artificial stars, for our communities, however large or small, have joined in the celebration of what is always each year's most eagerly awaited feast day.

Reports from retail dealers throughout the Commonwealth seem to indicate that Christmas buying this year is close to an all-time peak and, since children are quite properly the main objects of our generosity at this time, it is already clear that in millions of Pennsylvania homes, Christmas morning will be a time of great rejoicing, but even at the height of our Christmas cheer we cannot forget that the sons of many of our families are engaged in a desperate war in a bleak and cheerless land.

It would be hard for a visitor from another world to realize as he walked past the prodigal window displays on our hundreds of business streets, or was jostled by the crowds in our stores, that we, as a nation, are facing a period of great danger and uncertainty.

Yet no one could believe, if he walked our streets or shared our firesides, that we are a war-like nation; that we envy the possessions of other lands, or that our chief appetite is the appetite of power - those lies which Communist propaganda has attempted to spread among the nations of the world. The evidence is overwhelming that our chief desire is for that peace and good will among men which Christmas has symbolized for nearly two thousand years, but here in Pennsylvania, as everywhere else in our land, the evidence is also overwhelming that this desire grows, not out of weakness, but out of the strength to achieve and the will to defend the things we believe in.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #729)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

LOOKING TOWARD 1951

1950 has been a year of great public stress and private prosperity. The general well-being of the people of our Commonwealth has rarely, or never, been so notable.

Since March, 1950, the output of electric energy by the utilities and industries of the Commonwealth has exceeded all records of previous years, including the years of the Second World War.

Beginning with August, 1950, employment has surpassed all previous peacetime records and it is probable that the income of the people of the Commonwealth during 1950, and the value of the products of our industries, will be beyond anything ever attained before.

These values, however, are expressed in dollars whose purchasing power is sharply below that of the prewar years and, although Pennsylvania, except in a few counties, is now enjoying a period of full production, the prospects for 1951 will depend largely on policies of the federal government.

After the Second World War, the conversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy was accomplished in Pennsylvania with a minimum of economic disturbance. Pennsylvania's highly diversified industries were able to produce a great volume of war material and military necessities without any serious change in the State's industrial pattern. When peace came and priorities on raw materials were removed, the reconversion was accomplished with relatively little unemployment.

Today conditions are quite different. Our nation, as well as our State, is in a period of full peacetime production. Restrictions are beginning to be imposed on the use of raw materials for civilian use. This will

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sharply limit the output of many of the things which our factories are now making. If orders for military equipment are executed promptly, and in adequate volume, employment will remain relatively steady and the greatest shortage we need fear will be in man power. If war orders are not promptly released, there is of course, the possibility that we may face, for a while in 1951, a period of difficulty and confusion.

No one can foretell which of these alternatives lies ahead, but one thing is certain - Pennsylvanians are today in a favorable position to meet any foreseeable stress.

During the past four years and longer, great improvements have been effected in the physical plant of the State. The long-term program of improvement of the waters in our streams is well under way. Our Commonwealth has provided the United States with a vital highway link between the East coast and the great steel mills of the Ohio Valley. Very important additions have been made to the plants and equipment of our factories. In the record of our production during the Second World War, we have established the proof of our capacity to provide the nation in huge quantities, many of its most essential needs, either for peacetime development or for the National defense.

Like all Americans, Pennsylvanians must look toward 1951 as a year of great decisions and probably as a year of change and sacrifice, but they may do so, confident of the fundamental strength of our economy and with a sense of ability to achieve whatever is demanded for the protection of our Nation and our way of life.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #730)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

DEFENSE CONTRACTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA

The proclamation of a state of national emergency has not, as yet, made any perceptible changes in our daily lives, but it is important to realize that it does mark a decisive change in the goals which all business and individuals must set for themselves in 1951.

With its variety of industries, and its national leadership in the production of vital raw materials, Pennsylvania is certain to be profoundly affected by the demands of our Armed Forces.

Since restrictions must necessarily be imposed on material used for civilian production, it is important that the manufacturers of our State be prepared, as early as possible, to assume their great responsibility to the national defense.

Many of our larger companies will be undertaking important contracts for military supplies. Their experience in previous wars will enable them to take on heavy commitments, whether their product be in the metal, textile, or chemical field.

Thousands of smaller industrial plants will also be engaged in war work before the year is over, either with smaller direct contracts, or by subcontracting for companies executing war orders. It is impossible at the moment, to give general advice which will fit all cases, but a small manufacturer anticipating that priorities may reduce his civilian output should immediately familiarize himself with the procedures necessary to prepare himself for doing his part in the war effort.

Five times a week, from Monday to Friday, the U. S. Department of

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Commerce field service issues a list of bid invitations which have been released by the various purchasing agencies in the Department of Defense and in other divisions of the U. S. Government. Many of these invitations are for small, though many are for very large orders. In Pennsylvania they may be inspected in the office of the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, Harrisburg, and in the local office of the Pennsylvania Employment Service; they are on file with many local Chambers of Commerce, with most public utility companies, and in the two field offices in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, of the U. S. Department of Commerce. These invitations are in extremely condensed form and a manufacturer believing he could supply a product required must write, at once, to the particular agency issuing the invitation, for specifications, and any required drawings of the product desired. There is generally a period of 20 days between the publication of these invitations and the date for the opening of the bid.

A manufacturer having facilities for the production of articles or materials similar to those now being required by the Armed Forces, may become a registered bidder who will, in most cases, receive advance notice of intention to purchase articles in his specific line, but if he does so, he will usually be required to reply to each such invitation, either with a bid, or with a statement that he does not desire to bid on the particular item, but does wish to remain on the list.

Detailed information on these procedures may be obtained from the field offices of the U. S. Department of Commerce, from the Production Planning offices of the Munitions Board, and from the Industrial Development Department of the power companies servicing most Pennsylvania communities, the addresses of which are available from the Munitions Board in Washington, or from the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce, Harrisburg.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #731)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PROOF OF A BALANCED ECONOMY

Long before Pennsylvania became a great industrial community, its agriculture had proved an essential element in the growth of our young nation. The Farm Show being held this week in Harrisburg, provides dramatic proof that the State's farmers have kept well abreast of our industrial progress.

No one who has seen our young farm boys and girls of the 4-H Clubs lead out before a board of judges, the finely bred steers which they have cared for during the year, could despair of the future of American life, or fail to feel encouraged at the reservoir of character so evident in the boys and girls of our Pennsylvania farm lands.

In the past 100 years, there have been great changes in the pattern of our lives here in the Keystone State. In 1850, three-quarters of our people lived in the country. Today, approximately only one-third are classified as rural, yet, though the census reports are not yet complete, it is probable that Pennsylvania still has the largest number of rural inhabitants of any state in our nation.

It would be easy to conclude that, with the change from a mainly agricultural to a mainly industrial civilization, the production of our farms had declined and that a State so important in mining and manufacturing had come to depend more and more, as Great Britain has, on farm products brought from other states and other lands. Pennsylvania's record over the past 100 years does not bear out such a conclusion.

In 1850, our farmers produced less than six million bushels of potatoes; in 1950, the potato crop was more than three times as great (18,525,000 bushels).

The cattle and calves on our farms in 1850 numbered 1,154,000; in 1950, the total was 1,790,000. One hundred years ago our corn crop totaled less than 20

million bushels; in 1950, it was nearly 61 million bushels. Our wheat crop is now 25% higher than 100 years ago; our crop of oats, 29% higher; our crop of barley increased from approximately 166,000 bushels in 1850 to 5,644,000 bushels in 1950, an increase of 3,300%. Our crop of tobacco, which was 913,000 lbs. in 1850, has risen to a total of 61,415,000 lbs. this year. It is true that the number of horses and mules on our farms is approximately only one-third as great as 100 years ago, but the number of chickens, to go back only 70 years to 1880, has increased from 6,620,000 to 26,637,000 and our yearly output of eggs, in the same 70 year period, has risen from 34 million to 258 million dozen.

Today, despite the immense growth of our urban areas, the tens of thousands of miles of improved highways and the drastic change-over from a horse and buggy period to a machine-driven world, there are 44,189 more farms in Pennsylvania than 100 years ago. There is also more land under cultivation. The greatest industrial state in our nation in the production of essential materials of civilization also leads America in the chickens and eggs sold from its farms. It is first in the production of mushrooms, buckwheat and cigar-leaf tobacco, fourth in the sale of its dairy products and is among the first ten states in many important field crops. What is of equal importance, the market for these products is largely close to the farm and accessible over improved highways.

Those who have visited our 35th Annual Farm Show, will have witnessed something more than the greatest State Farm Show in America. They will have been presented with unmistakable evidence that, here in Pennsylvania, has been attained that type of balanced economy for which so many nations of the world are now struggling and, apparently, struggling in vain.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #732)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

HOW SMALL MANUFACTURERS MAY JOIN IN THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

More than half of the manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania employ less than 20 persons, and over 80 percent employ less than 100. For this reason, it is vitally important to the State, as well as the Nation, that our small manufacturers participate as fully as possible in the program of national preparedness.

It is not to be expected that all small industrial firms will engage in war work, though many of them will undoubtedly do so as the supply of material for peacetime production is reduced by military needs. If a great national emergency should develop, the ability of our thousands of smaller companies to perform their part in the production of war material, may prove of decisive importance to the national defense.

Despite the fact that a large volume of war orders has not yet been issued, it is possible for the small manufacturer who has proper equipment to participate in defense activities in either of two ways. He may secure a direct defense contract if he becomes the low bidder on an item advertised in the daily invitations to bid, by any military procurement office. A summary of these daily invitations are available for inspection in any office of the Pennsylvania Employment Service, in the field offices of the U. S. Department of Commerce, in the branch offices of many Pennsylvania utility companies, and at the headquarters of many chambers of commerce. They may also be seen in the office of the State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Harrisburg.

If an item is wanted in a quantity which a small company believes it could supply, it may make a bid on the item as advertised. If the quantity is larger than it can attempt to produce, it may bid on a portion of the total amount

advertised, but in either case, the company must communicate with the procurement officer in charge of purchasing this item and obtain specifications and the form on which the bid is to be submitted.

A second method which was widely followed during the defense activities of the Second World War, is for the small manufacturer to become a sub-contractor, supplying a component part of some product on which a contract has been awarded.

Information on prime contract awards is available in the Consolidated Synopsis of Contract Award Information issued weekly by the U. S. Department of Commerce. The synopses include a brief description of each contract, the contractor's name and address, and the quantity and value of the order. Copies may be examined in the offices listed above.

All prime contract awards in Pennsylvania, that are not of a secret nature, are compiled on a county basis by the State Planning Board of the State Department of Commerce. These files include a breakdown of contract awards by product classification and by locality. Names of prime contractors in any area in Pennsylvania, for any class of product, may be obtained by writing to the State Planning Board.

If a manufacturer believes he can supply a component or product to help fill a particular defense order, he should communicate, at once, with the company that has received the prime contract from the Federal Government. Potential sub-contractors should be prepared to supply the prime contractor with full information on plant facilities, age and type of equipment, production experience and requirements, and transportation facilities. Raw material priority orders accompany all prime contracts for which they are necessary and a sub-contractor can make use of the order supplies to his prime contractor for material needed in performing his portion of the work.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #733)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

MORE PROOF OF PENNSYLVANIA'S INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

How well is Pennsylvania prepared to undertake its heavy responsibilities to the nation in providing materials necessary for the national defense and our civilian economy? The State's record during the Second World War shows that these responsibilities are very heavy indeed. Pennsylvania's steel mills and coal mines, as well as its textile and metal plants and its shipyards, have an output so great that, in the Second World War, as in the first, the industries of our Commonwealth proved a determining factor in the defeat of the Axis powers. Our State alone exceeded any one of those powers in its output of many of the vital materials of modern warfare.

What has happened to the State's industrial capacity in the past five years? The reports of the U. S. Census of Manufacturers in 1947 covered only a single year. In that year expenditures for new plants and equipment in Pennsylvania exceeded those of any other state in our nation.

New evidence now comes to hand from a source that cannot be considered prejudiced in favor of Pennsylvania industry. The Territorial Information Department of the utilities of Northern Illinois has published a summary of industrial construction during the five years since 1945. In that summary, Pennsylvania exceeds any other of the 22 eastern states, from Maine to Louisiana, in the number of industrial contracts awarded and in their total value.

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The value of the 280 large construction contracts awarded in Pennsylvania during the five years, as collected by the Engineering News Record, exceeded by more than 50 million dollars, all contract awards in the six New England states, plus the State of New York.

This report of the Illinois utility companies also includes a survey of all American metropolitan areas, which contains the following observation:

"The Pittsburgh metropolitan area, with contracts valued at over 147 million dollars, ranked first in volume of new expansion."

Surveys made by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, which covered both manufacturing and public utilities, showed expenditures of nearly two billion dollars for new plants and equipment over a three year, postwar period. Accounts of plant expansion and new construction in the Commonwealth appear almost weekly in the public press and have included some of the most important industrial plant construction projects undertaken anywhere in the United States in the past ten years.

There is thus evidence on every hand that Pennsylvania had been preparing for the greatest period of civilian production in its history. That greatly increased capacity will now be available for the national defense. The preparations of the past five years, which have given the State a better water supply, a finer system of transportation and a higher level of public health than ever before, have become assets of incalculable value to our national security.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #734)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY AND THE NATIONAL DEFENSE -
The Bidders' List for Procurement Contracts

Because of the importance to the people of Pennsylvania that its industries maintain their production during this period of transition between a civilian economy and one dominated by the possibility of war, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce has been devoting several of its weekly "Know Your State" articles to the problems of small manufacturers desiring to participate in the Nation's defense effort.

The last release of this series outlined the means by which a small manufacturer could secure information as to materials wanted by any branch of the government, through consulting the Synopsis of Invitations to Bid, available from offices of the State Employment Service, the two field offices of the U. S. Department of Commerce in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, from Chambers of Commerce, and from the State Planning Board in Harrisburg. It was also explained how such a manufacturer could secure information, either from his Chamber of Commerce, if one is active, from offices of a public utility company, or from the State Planning Board, as to defense contracts awarded in his locality for the type of goods he is able to make.

Two other matters have not been considered in this brief summary of government procurement. If a manufacturer can produce articles of a sort which are frequently required by the government in any of its branches, he may request the Procurement Officer of the service which requires such goods, to place his name on a bidders' list. He must supply the Procurement Officer with information as to the size of his establishment, number of

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employes, type of goods he produces and his experience, if any, in manufacturing material for the government, either for civilian or military use. Information as to what Procurement Agency purchases the type of goods he can manufacture is available from the field offices of the U. S. Department of Commerce in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Information as to general types of commodities is also available from the State Planning Board, Harrisburg.

If a firm has its name entered on a bidders' list, it receives earlier information as to government requirements in its particular line than is available from the daily Invitations to Bid, but it must assume the obligation to reply to each offer to bid received, either by offering a bid, or by notifying the issuing agency he does not desire to bid on that particular item.

One further advantage of being placed on the bidders' list is the fact that some types of materials or services are purchased without advertising or competitive bidding. Such proposals are solicited from firms on the bidders' list.

The second matter not fully covered in our previous releases, is the procurement of priority for the purchase of raw materials, or other supplies necessary to execute a contract with the government.

When a contract has been awarded, if the material required for production is in short supply, the manufacturer may file a National Production Authority form with the proper agency of the government to expedite the supply of this material. The forms and the name of the agency for his particular need, can be obtained from the National Production Authority in Washington, D.C., or from the Philadelphia or Pittsburgh field offices of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

In the case of a subcontract, it should be remembered that defense order numbers, expediting the supply of scarce materials, are issued only to prime contractors. It is the responsibility of a prime contractor to pass the number on to his subcontractor for material needed in executing his part of the order.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1951

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #735)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S COAL AND COKE TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

A large part of Pennsylvania's present day industrial might is attributable to the State's huge coal reserves. It was this vast source of low-cost energy which first attracted the iron and steel plants, the zinc smelters and the innumerable smaller industries to the State. Without its coal resources the Commonwealth's great contribution to the national defense would be materially reduced and the nation's security seriously threatened.

Despite the 7½ billion tons of coal which have been mined out since 1800, huge quantities of this fossil carbon are still beneath the surface of the State. At the present rates of production the soft coal reserves of Pennsylvania are adequate for hundreds of years. In 1948, Pennsylvania produced 22% of the nation's bituminous coal supply. In addition, the State's mines shipped to the homes of the nation 45% of the world's anthracite.

Coal is an important fuel for domestic heating and a source of power for many industrial operations. It provides 46% of the energy developed by the fuel and water power of the United States.

Approximately 33 million tons of bituminous coal are consumed annually in Pennsylvania to produce coke and its by-products. In 1948, 22,383,524 tons of coke, or 29% of the U. S. production, valued at $257,033,715, were produced in the State. Eighty-two percent of this amount was consumed in iron and steel furnaces, the other 18% being utilized for foundry, domestic, and miscellaneous industrial uses.

Pennsylvania is the leader in the amount of gas produced as a by-product of coke manufacture. In 1948 the Commonwealth produced approximately 247 billion cubic feet having a value of more than $25 million. More than 80% of this was used in industrial heating ovens or in steel plants.

This State accounted for approximately one-third of the U. S. production of coke-oven tar, coke-oven ammonia, and coke-oven light oil. These products were valued at approximately 20 million dollars. We obtain such items as nylon, plastics synthetic dye-stuffs, synthetic quinine, explosives, sulfanilamide, fertilizer, and thousands of other products from these sources. If a scarcity of oil should ever threaten our nation, Pennsylvania coal can be used to produce both gasoline and fuel oil.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #736)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S CONTINUING RECORD OF BUSINESS GROWTH

Nothing more clearly shows the vitality of Pennsylvania's business and industrial life than the constant increase in the number of new businesses and industries established in the State. Preliminary reports to the Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation of the Department of Labor and Industry, reveal that in the first quarter of 1950, Pennsylvania gained 2,000 new commerical or industrial employers and that, in the second quarter, the increase was 3,441 an addition of 5,441 in the first half of 1950. These are net increases. The actual number of new businesses begun in Pennsylvania in the first half of last year was more than 9,000. In the first quarter for which the records are now practially complete, the delay being due to the fact that reports of business discontinuances are slower coming in to that office than those of new business, show that in practically every category of trade and industry there is a substantial gain.

While the largest increases in new enterprises have naturally occurred in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia and their surrounding counties such as Delaware and Montgomery in the east, and Westmoreland in the west, substantial growth has also occurred in many other counties.

A few years ago, certain western congressmen gave wide publicity to the claim that our northeastern states were over-populated and over-developed. The fact was overlooked by them that the development of Pennsylvania, New York and New England and the population growth of those states was based on factors of location, resources and skills which could not be controlled by any act of government.

Records from federal sources indicate that, during the past ten years and longer, the natural advanatages of Pennsylvania and the enterprise of its people have provided such opportunity for industry and commerce that the Keystone State continues to maintain a substantial growth in all types of business enterprise, either in periods of war or peace. The State's per capita income has risen 126% in the past ten years, a greater gain than that made by Illinois, Ohio, Michigan or California, or by any important industrial state in the northeast. Our manufacturing payrolls have shown an increase greater than those of California or of any of our neighboring states to the north.

Measured by the federal income and profits tax, the growth in the general well-being of the people of our State is substantially above that of the United States as a whole, or of any of the other states surrounding Pennsylvania.

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Some of the greatest industrial expansions to be recorded during the past few years are occurring in Pennsylvania, including the location of one of the nation's greatest steel mills, soon to be constructed on the banks of the Delaware, and a large increase in steel capacity in the Pittsburgh area.

At a time when the resources of our nation are likely to be strained to the utmost to provide defense material and maintain the level of our civilian economy, Pennsylvania finds itself stronger in productive capacity and more active in business enterprise than ever before in its history.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #737)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

ZINC PRODUCTION -
An Evidence of Pennsylvania's Industrial Advantages

One of the most outstanding industrial examples of the importance of Pennsylvania's location and fuel resources is the fact that, though the State has no active zinc mines, it has for many years been one of the two leading states in output of primary slab zinc and during the period of the Second World War, was responsible for more than one-quarter of all the zinc produced in the Nation.

Since zinc is essential in the manufacture of dry batteries of all types, and of the thousands of industrial products made from brass, the metal has always been a necessity to the electrical industry and would be very difficult to replace by any substitute material.

Zinc is also extensively used for galvanizing iron. Buckets, pans, tanks, iron cables and other materials which must be protected from rust are dipped in molten zinc which forms a durable covering and greatly extends the useful life of iron or steel under exposure to moisture or atmospheric gases.

Pennsylvania is the largest consumer of zinc for the production of zinc oxide, a brilliantly white chemical which is extensively used in the manufacture of paint and is also employed as an antiseptic salve as a dressing for wounds or disorders of the skin.

Lithopone, another white pigment used for wall paints and in the coloring of linoleum and rubber, is a zinc and barium compound.

One valuable by-product of zinc plants is sulphuric acid. The Commonwealth produces close to 200,000 tons of this chemical every year from its zinc smelters. Another important by-product is a metal called spiegeleisen, an alloy of iron and manganese. This metal was originally used for the production of mirrors because of its white, highly reflecting surface, but it is now employed to remove oxygen from molten iron and steel furnaces. Two of the three plants in the United States accounting for the Nation's production of this metal are in Pennsylvania and one of these two is a large producer of primary zinc.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #738)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

HELP FOR THOSE WHO NEED HELP MOST

Among the many Pennsylvania agencies devoted to helping the unfortunate, none is more useful and appealing than the Pennsylvania Society for Crippled Children and Adults, which is supported by the sale of Easter Seals.

In 18 years of work with children who are handicapped by cerebral palsy, orthopedic defects and a host of other crippling conditions, the Pennsylvania Society with its more than 40 local affiliated units throughout the State, has provided the direct services that have enabled thousands of crippled children to progress under careful treatment and grow up to become healthy and productive adults. Children restored to the possibility of normal lives by these efforts have found useful and often distinguished places in the professions, in industry and in business. Many of these men and women now making their own way in the world were once believed to be so handicapped that they could never become financially independent.

Helping crippled children to normal lives is not an easy job. It is not a task which can be accomplished over night. Literally thousands of services of all kinds have been found necessary in carrying on the gigantic job of aiding these unfortunate young ones who so deeply deserve the help and sympathy of those not so afflicted.

The Society maintains throughout the Commonwealth, 20 cerebral palsy centers. There are diagonistic clinics of many kinds. There are special schools and special classes. There are physicians specializing in work with the crippled and there are physical and occupational therapists devoting their lives to the training of young persons and adults in acquiring the skills and abilities necessary to enable them to lead normal lives.

The Pennsylvania Society and its affiliated units are banded together in a working federation, dedicated to finding the crippled, discovering new ways of restoring them to usefulness and in supplying the services needed to make them constructive and well-integrated members of a progressive and energetic society.

As these children become able to take care of themselves, they become, in turn, contributors to the economic advancement of our State and our Nation.

The sale of Easter Seals, now under way, is an important source of support to this very worthy effort and deserves the cooperation of all Pennsylvanians who subscribe to those principles of good will and humanity on which our Commonwealth was founded.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #739)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S GREATEST SEAPORT SHOWS REMARKABLE PROGRESS

For many years the Philadelphia Port district has been the second most important in the Nation, and the development of its commerce since the close of the Second World War has attracted Nation-wide attention.

The 1948 report of the U. S. Army engineers, the latest now available, showed a total volume of tonnage handled in the Philadelphia Port area, to be more than 57 million tons, as compared with 25½ million tons in 1920, 31 million in 1930 and 42 million in 1940. The total increase over 1920 of 31½ million tons shows a growth of nearly 123 per cent.

In September 1950, imports into Philadelphia totaled 3,740,000,000 lbs., only one per cent lower than those into the Port of New York. The total volume of exports and imports last September, the latest month reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce, of 4,091,000,000 lbs. is reaching up toward the total of 5,148,000,000 handled that month by the Port of New York, the largest and busiest port in the world.

A summary of the 1949 tonnage of foreign commerce, which is also the latest available, shows that between 1948 and 1949, the imports into Philadelphia increased 27% from 13 million to 16,600,000 tons, and that Philadelphia had increased its total of Atlantic coast imports both in its oil tankers and its dry cargo. In the same year it also increased its percentage of the total Atlantic coast export trade.

While there was a period during the Second World War when heavy steel and coal exports from Baltimore lifted the total of that city above that of Philadelphia, our port on the Delaware, as of September 1950, was establishing a volume of foreign commerce nearly 50% higher than that of Maryland's great seaport.

From the earliest history of Pennsylvania, the location of Philadelphia on the tidal waters of the Delaware, in the heart of the greatest industrial area of our Nation, has been an important factor in the development of American industry and commerce. The erection of a great steel plant along the river bank in Bucks County, the immense expansion in the oil refineries below the city on both sides of the river, together with the extensive improvements now being undertaken in the quality of the river's waters through activities of the State Government, are all factors pointing to an even greater improvement in the position of our seaport in its trade with Europe and Latin America.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #740)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

A RECORD OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY

Pennsylvania's electric power production from fuel sources is first in the nation, as is also its output of energy by industrial power plants.

The State is second in the nation in total electric energy but has made remarkable gains since the close of the Second World War.

Pennsylvania's output of electric energy in 1950 exceeded that in any previous year in its history, according to research by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

This includes the year of greatest industrial activity during the Second World War, which had passed all previous records up to that time.

As a matter of fact, last November's output, the latest monthly total released by the Federal Power Commission, was at a rate 37.9% higher than the monthly average for 1944.

Some evidence as to the growth of the production and use of electricity in the industries and homes of our State may be gathered from the fact that in the first eleven months of 1950 our generating plants produced nearly three and one-half times as much electric power as in the twelve months of the boom year, 1929. The eleven months output of 1950 was more than 27 million Kilowatt hours as compared with 8,075,000 in all of 1929, and 21,918,000 in 1948, which was the greatest production ever recorded up to that time.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #741)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FOR DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Several previous releases of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce have dealt with the manner in which individual manufacturers might participate in the defense effort.

In a State in which 57% of the manufacturing establishments employ less than 20 persons, and over 80 percent employ less than 100, both individual and community effort must be expended to stabilize these smaller industries during the difficult period of transition from a peacetime to a defense economy.

To this end, in some areas throughout Pennsylvania -- Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and the Wyoming Valley, and York, to mention a few, manufacturers are finding it desirable to pool their efforts through local organizations. In these and other communities, large and small, Chambers of Commerce, or Manufacturers Associations are gathering information on the productive resources of their area as a means of attracting government business. In many cases, the Plant Registration and Facilities Inventory Forms, now available upon request from the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, are proving useful for this purpose. When the information on productive resources is compiled by a local agency and distributed to prime contractors and government purchasing agents, it will provide a basis for the rapid selection of qualified sub-contractors.

Many local groups have also made arrangements to receive the Consolidated Synopsis of Contract Information published by the U. S. Department of Commerce. This information on Invitations to Bid and Contract Awards, together with material on priorities, taxes, financing, restrictions, and substitutes issued by the National Production Authority is being disseminated by local business organizations to participating manufacturers through bulletins, personal visits, or phone calls.

In order to aid the manufacturers of the State, the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce is prepared to offer advice on industrial mobilization programs, when so requested.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #742)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE SEEDS OF SPRING

Whether March goes out like a lion or a lamb, the first week of Spring has the same meaning in Pennsylvania that it has retained through all the ages, even long before the invention of the calendar.

On our sunny hillsides the buds are beginning to swell on the maples, the skunk cabbage, the first flower of Spring, is sending up its green shoots along the brooks and the farmers and gardeners who have been studying seed catalogues for the past month or more are stirring the ground for their Spring planting.

Since Easter traditionally is the Sunday following the first full moon of Spring, some of the planting in Pennsylvania toward the end of this month, whether by design or otherwise, is likely to be governed by very ancient lunar lore, which has probably been observed since the days of the ancient Sumerians. By that tradition, vegetables should be planted when the moon is waxing, and root stocks when the moon is waning and, though no one has ever yet discovered any sound reason for this observance, thousands of farmers all over the world believe that following this rule is a safe guide to a bountiful harvest.

Pennsylvania was the American pioneer in the commercial seed business. At least three of the oldest American firms growing seed for market are still in business in our State, which is merely another evidence of the well-known durability of established Pennsylvania enterprise.

The commercial seed business has become more and more important to the people of our Nation due to the prolonged scientific experiments which have been conducted in improving the strains of vegetables and flowers. Plants resistant to destructive diseases, and grains doubling and even tripling former yields have been developed by commerical seedsmen and on the farms of agricultural experiment stations.

It is estimated that 3,720,000 bushels of grain seed will be planted in Pennsylvania this Spring and Fall. In addition to the grain raised by the farmer himself for seed, nearly 345,000 bushels of certified seed for sale is produced by Pennsylvania farmers. Some 90% of the corn crop is of the recently developed hybrid varieties, some of which have been produced at the Agricultural Experiment Station at State College.

In years when more and more of our man-power is required for the National Defense, or for the manufacture of materials to be used by our Armed forces, these improved strains of seed are in the front line of the National Defense. It is largely through their use, with the help of mechanical devices for plowing and handling the crops, that Pennsylvania, during the Second World War, so greatly increased the output of important farm products, despite the fact that hundreds of thousands of young men from our farm counties were in the Armed Services.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #743)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION

No other State in our Nation has made such outstanding contributions to the growth of the modern world as the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

This was not due merely to the fact that, for many years, Philadelphia was the principal city of the Nation, or to the fact that our industry had a very early start. Pennsylvania's contributions to the modern way of life have been continuous for over two centuries.

A dozen columns such as this would not be adequate to cover the list of Pennsylvania inventions, discoveries and applications of science which have made our Nation what it is today. One field which amply illustrates this fact is that of transportation.

The first long paved road in America was the Lancaster Pike between Lancaster and Philadelphia, constructed in 1794. Today, America's first and greatest super highway runs across our Commonwealth from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and is now being continued to the Ohio line.

John Fitch, in 1786, applied for the first patent on a steamboat. The first regular passenger run of any steamboat in the world was from Philadelphia to Burlington in 1790.

The first American Navy consisted of six ships of the line which were built by Joshua Humphreys, a Pennsylvanian, in 1797.

The first self-propelled amphibian vehicle in the world was constructed and operated on land and water by Oliver Evans of Philadelphia in 1804. This vehicle was also America's first automobile.

The first steamboat constructed and operated on western inland waters was the New Orleans, built in Pittsburgh in 1811.

The first screw-propelled Naval vessel in the world, the U. S. steamship Princeton, was launched in Philadelphia in 1843.

The first iron battleship of the United States Navy, the U. S. steamship, Michigan, afterwards renamed the Wolverine, was launched on Lake Erie also in 1843 and for more than 50 years was the only battleship on the Great Lakes.

In the field of rail transportation, Pennsylvania's preeminence began with the first locomotive ever to run on an American railroad (August 8, 1829 from Lackawanna to Wayne County).

The list of the State's contributions to the growth of the railroads is too long for inclusion here, but includes the first railroad tunnel ever dug in America; the first sleeping car; the first railroad telegraph; the first tank car, and, most important of all, the Westinghouse automatic air-brake, which revolutionized all railroad operation.

In the fields of Chemistry, electricity and metallurgy, equally important contributions have been made, but the list is already long enough to demonstrate the very high importance of the contributions which have been made by Pennsylvania's brains and enterprise to the progress of the modern world. -30-

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #744)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA - THE GREATEST USER OF RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

With only one and one-half per cent of the total area of America within its boundaries, Pennsylvania ranks third among the states in main track rail mileage. It is officially credited with 9,747 miles by the Interstate Commerce Commission and with 11,281 miles, including branches, by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Not only does Pennsylvania have a very complete coverage of its territory by railroads but, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, it is also the greatest user of railroad transportation among all the states.

From the very beginning of its industrial history, the Keystone State has shipped and received more carload freight than any other state in our Nation. During the third quarter of 1950, the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that the industries of our Commonwealth shipped 52,274,892 tons of revenue freight, one-seventh of all the carload freight carried by the American railroads, and received 44,889,335 tons, which was one-eighth of all such freight for the whole Nation. It originated nearly six times as much freight as the State of New York and 11 times as much as all of the states in New England. It received nearly two and one-half times as much freight as New York and more than four times as much as the New England States.

In that third quarter of 1950, which is the last available data, the total of freight shipped and received in Pennsylvania, execeeded that of any other single state by 42 million tons and exceeded the combined shipments and receipts of the three Pacific and eight Mountain states by 29 million tons.

The volume of traffic accounted for by Pennsylvania is one measure, among many, of the great value of our mines and mills to the economy of our Nation in years of peace, and of the critical importance of our industry to the National defense.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #745)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA'S COAL MINES HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE NATION

No greater evidence of human energy exists anywhere in the world than that expended, over the years, in digging the coal of Pennsylvania. From the earliest record of mining to the present date, 12,438,522,000 net tons of coal have been removed from under the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania. For many years Pennsylvania mines were producing more than half of the fuel energy of the Nation. Today the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce estimates that with the addition of the relatively small, but highly valuable petroleum output of the Commonwealth and its developed water power, our State's mines produce one-seventh of all energy consumed in America.

In the total of Pennsylvania coal production, anthracite, the earliest form of coal in use in our State, represents about 40 per cent of all the coal ever mined in our Commonwealth, though that type of coal comes from a relatively restricted area. Today, Pennsylvania produces about half of all the anthracite mined in the world.

To form some notion of how much actual work is represented by the mining of Pennsylvania coal almost staggers the imagination. The Panama Canal has, in recent years, represented the greatest engineering achievement of the modern world. The construction of that canal required the removal of 240 million cubic yards of earth. Pennsylvania's coal mined out to the end of 1950 represents a total of more than 17 billion cubic yards, or a total equal to the bulk of material involved in the digging of 71 channels as long and as deep as the Panama Canal. As a

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matter of fact, in many single years, Pennsylvania miners have removed more material than was involved in the digging of that great passageway between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

One more comparison might perhaps help us to understand the tremendous contribution made by our State to the settlement and development of this Nation.

In the ancient world, the great Pyramid of Egypt was universally regarded as being the greatest single monument ever constructed by human labor. In the accuracy of design and in the great bulk of its stone work, it is still, quite properly, one of the wonders of the world. It required, over many years, the slave labor of possibly 100,000 men. Massive as that great structure is, and impressive to all who are fortunate enough to see it, the actual bulk of the Pyramid represents only some 3,400,000 cubic yards. In some recent years, the bulk of coal removed from Pennsylvania's mines has represented a volume of material more than 80 times that of the great Pyramid and represents a far greater achievement. It is, in fact, an enduring monument to the thousands of free men whose energy and skill, over the past 125 years, has done so much to make possible the material progress of our Nation and to create the industrial power which enables us to defend before the world the American system of free enterprise.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Relese #747)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION - MAKES NEW RECORD

The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce announced today that business activity in Pennsylvania, as measured by the most widely accepted index, the production of electrical energy, is now at the highest point in the history of the Commonwealth. In the month of February, the total output of electrical energy by the State's industries and public utilities, as reported by the Federal Power Commission, amounted to two billion, 653 million kilowatt hours, an increase of 22 percent over February, 1950. This percentage of increase greatly exceeding that for the United States as a whole, is nearly 10 percent greater than that in either New York or New England, more than 14 percent greater than that in New Jersey, and nearly 6 percent greater than that in Ohio. It also considerably exceeds the increases in percentage in Illinois or Michigan.

In that same month, the production of electrical energy by industrial establishments of Pennsylvania, which was more than 487 million kilowatt hours, was greater than that in any state in our Nation, Pennsylvania also exceeded all other states in its total production of electric power by the use of fuels, and in addition, supplied a large part of the fuel for electric production in several neighboring states.

The electric energy output of the Commonwealth in February of this year exceeded that in any other previous February by more than 300 million kilowatt hours, and follows a spectacular rise in December and January which also surpassed all previous records.

Since the wheels of industry move today almost exclusively by electrical power, the increased production of Pennsylvania's public and private generating plants indicates a faster rate of industrial progress than that in any neighboring state, or any state in the Northeastern section of our country.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #748)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS THE NATION IN PLANT EXPANSION FOR DEFENSE

A report of the Defense Production Administration lists Pennsylvania as first among all the states in the Nation in expansion of manufacturing facilities for the National defense.

Between October 30, 1950 and April 6, 1951, the record of plants granted accelerated tax amortization for the construction of new industrial facilities to carry out defense contracts, shows a national total of $4,100,000,000. According to the Federal record, the greatest concentration of expansion for defense manufacture is occuring in the three middle Atlantic states, and two-thirds of the expansion in that area is slated to occur in Pennsylvania. The totals to April 6 in the middle Atlantic area are as follows:

Pennsylvania - $756,460,000; New York - $279,487,000; New Jersey - $117,310,000; Texas, the second state in the Nation, $569,873,000; Ohio, third - $376,336,000; Connecticut - $324,233,000; California - $192,793,000. Pennsylvania's expansions to the 6th of April this year are 18½% of the national total, and nearly three times as great as in the three states on the Pacific Coast.

The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out that these figures of industrial expansion for defense manufacture confirm the post-war trend shown by the Census of Manufactures in 1947 which recorded the fact that the expenditure by Pennsylvania firms for expansion of manufacturing plants and facilities was greater than that of any other state. - 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #749)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

RECREATION IN A TROUBLED WORLD

Pennsylvania's Fourth State-wide Recreation Conference is being held from May 9th to 11th at State College. Since the inauguration of these Annual Conferences in 1948, the importance of recreation in the life of our cities and smaller communities has become more widely recognized.

The pressures of modern life, the many uncertainties reflected in the daily news, and the need to maintain now, more than at any time in the past, an alert and vigorous citizenry, have made recreation programs highly important for the State's hundreds of industrial communities. These pressures bear heavily upon our adult population, but often affect children even more seriously, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out. Crowded streets, the speed of traffic, and the lack of play space in congested neighborhoods, often prevent our boys and girls and our young men and women from finding the opportunity for healthful outdoor pleasure of a constructive kind.

As our industry is making the difficult transition from civilian to military production, recreation becomes an important part of every program for maintaining worker morale and protecting our communities in the event of serious public emergency.

In the present posture of world affairs, there are many functions which trained recreation leaders may be able to perform for their communities. Assisting in maintaining civilian morale in the event of enemy attack is one obvious service for which their training will be particularly useful. There is also the need for providing healthful outlets for the energies of young people in a period when such a high percentage of the adult population will be employed during the daylight hours.

During the Second World War, recreation programs became almost a second arm of defense in military training and in communities crowded with industrial workers or with young men and women enjoying short furloughs in unfamiliar communities. For this reason, an important part of the program of this week's meeting at State College will be devoted to planning for the services which may be rendered by local recreation agencies in a period of national emergency.

Among those attending the conference are recreation leaders of camps, parks, churches, industries, rural areas, communities, institutions and schools, as well as representatives of local and state government agencies concerned with finding answers to their recreation problems.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #750)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA BUSINESS FIRMS AND EMPLOYMENT CONTINUE TO INCREASE

Reports compiled by the Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation show a substantial gain in the number of business firms in Pennsylvania during the third quarter of 1950. The net gain during that quarter was 2,088 business concerns of all types, the largest gains having been made in Philadelphia, Allegheny, Montgomery, Delaware, Luzerne, Westmoreland, Berks, Erie, Lancaster, York, Lackawanna, Schuylkill and Dauphin Counties. In each of 21 Pennsylvania counties, more than 50 new businesses were established during that same period. The addition to the list of employers included 347 new manufacturing industries, 52 more than were added in the second quarter of last year.

This growth in business enterprise, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, has been accompanied by a continuing increase in manufacturing employment in Pennsylvania, as shown by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. The latest release of that agency reports that manufacturing employment has reached a high level in the three middle Atlantic states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which account for approximately one-fourth of the Nation's manufacturing jobs.

As of March of this year, employment in that three-state area had increased nearly 11% over the previous March and had reached the highest level in the past two and one-half years. More interesting to Pennsylvanians than this general increase for the three-state area, is the fact that factory employment in Pennsylvania in March showed a higher percentage increase over February than in either New York or New Jersey.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #751)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA STILL SECOND IN POPULATION

Pennsylvania is still second in the United States in its civilian population according to a report of the U. S. Census.

The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce has frequently emphasized that the Census report of total population includes members of the armed forces stationed in military establishment within a state, and that the number of soldiers and sailors, marines and air force personnel, no matter where they came from, were counted into a state's population.

On the West Coast under conditions prevailing in the last two years, California has had many more military encampments, training stations and ports of embarkation than any state in the east. This fact exaggerated the population of California to a deceiving figure. The civilian population of Pennsylvania, which does not include its young men and women in the armed forces stationed in other states, was 10,480,000 at the time of the last Census, April 1, 1950. On that same day the total civilian population of California was 10,413,000. Military personnel stationed in Pennsylvania numbered 18,000, while 173,000 were stationed in California and were counted in its population. This fact led to the widely published statement that Pennsylvania had dropped to third place - a conclusion not justified by the facts.

As to our rate of growth, the Census has provided us with one estimate as to changes in the three-month period between April 1st and July 1st, 1950. In that three-month period, Pennsylvania gained 51,000 in its civilian population, California gained only 9,000. One can therefore say with confidence that Pennsylvania is still second state in civilian population, and also that its rate of gain last year was considerably above that of the third state - California. The Census estimates for civilian population as of July 1, 1950 are as follows: Pennsylvania, 10,531,000; California, 10,421,000. - 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #752)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS THE NATION IN CIGAR PRODUCTION

The first American cigars ever to be offered for sale were manufactured by the "Pennsylvania Dutch" in 1785 in York County, which is still one of Pennsylvania's two leading counties in cigar production, the other being Philadelphia.

Back in 1800, when gaily painted Conestoga wagons, with blue sides, red wheels and white tops moved patriotically along the Lancaster highway to the West, four Pennsylvania "Firsts" were involved in that procession of teamsters. One was the highway itself, the first paved turnpike in America. The second, the Conestoga wagons, a Pennsylvania invention, which provided transportation for the great Western movement of American population. The third was the very un-English habit of the drivers of those wagons in keeping to the right instead of the left. This practice has governed all American transportation to this day. It was made necessary by the position of a side seat or lazy board on the left of the wagon between the wheels where the teamster sat with his right hand convenient to the brake. The fourth were the long "stogies" which so many of those teamsters smoked to solace their boredom on the long journey from Philadelphia to Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Those "stogies", named from the Conestoga wagon which took them out to Pittsburgh, are still favored West of the Alleghenies and are still manufactured in Pennsylvania, America's greatest cigar state.

According to the latest report of the U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Pennsylvania manufacturers made more than two and one-third billion cigars in the year 1949, and at least two and a half billion in the fiscal year ending June 1950. The State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out that the 1949 production of 2,344,000,000 cigars represented 43 per cent of the national total, and utilized some 41 million pounds of tobacco, of which a large part is a product of this State.

This enormous output of cigars, more than two and one-third times as great as that of the second state, Florida, and nearly seven times as great as that of New Jersey, the third state in cigar production, is made possible by the fact that Pennsylvania leads the Nation in the production of cigar-leaf tobacco, Lancaster County alone producing more of that type of tobacco than any single state in the Nation but our own.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #753)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

AN ALL-TIME HIGH IN PENNSYLVANIA CONSTRUCTION

According to the Dodge Reports up to and including April of this year, residential building contracts in Pennsylvania have reached a new high, with a total for the first four months of 1951 of $143,076,000, as compared with a total of $128,394,000 for the first four months of 1950, a year which had exceeded all previous records in the value of dwelling construction in the Commonwealth. The total value of residential building contracts for the year 1950 was $466,525,000.

Parallel to this boom in dwelling construction has been an impressive growth in non-residential building in the Commonwealth which reached a total of $411,284,000 in 1950. In non-residential building, which includes factories, stores and similar structures the first four months of 1951 have also exceeded the total in any previous year.

In the field of public construction, the State's activities in improving our highway system are familiar to all motorists. Together with the stream clearance program, one phase of which has been recently completed through the removal of 18 million cubic yards of silt from the Schuylkill River, the Pennsylvania highway program represents what is perhaps the greatest single contribution made by any state to preparedness for a national emergency.

The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, that the total of highway construction contracts in Pennsylvania for the past two years exceeds that in any other state in our Nation, is nearly twice as great as in all New England, and is considerably greater than the two year total for road construction in all of the four states, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, or in all three states on the Pacific Coast.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #754)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

FLAG DAY - PENNSYLVANIA'S OWN HOLIDAY

Flag Day, June 14th, is a unique Pennsylvania holiday. It celebrates the official adoption of the Stars and Stripes as our national flag by Act of the Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia on June 14, 1777.

The American flag was adopted in Pennsylvania and created in Pennsylvania. It followed the general pattern of the thirteen stripes of the Union flag which had been designed by a committee headed by Benjamin Franklin, but replaced the British Union Jack on a blue field, which appeared on the earlier design by a circle of 13 stars. This design has been attributed to Francis Hopkinson, a talented Philadelphia lawyer and patriot who wrote the first American ballad and the first American popular song, as well as the first native instrumental music ever performed in our country. He was also one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Other stories of the making of the American flag have become part of our national tradition. The home of Betsy Ross in Philadelphia, where it is said the first flag was stitched together, is visited annually by thousands of school children, but whatever the origin of the design of "Old Glory", the flag was certainly a Pennsylvania production and one of our Commonwealth's many gifts to the Nation.

At a time when so many of our young men are engaged in battle in a foreign land and are bearing that banner, it is highly fitting that we in Pennsylvania, where our national independence, as well as the fundamental law of our land had their origin, should celebrate the adoption here of the flag which symbolizes both our union and our freedom.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #755)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA NOW LEADS IN RURAL POPULATION

Reports of the U. S. Census show that Pennsylvania has moved into first place among the states in rural population, with a total of 3,084,045 farm and nonfarm dwellers in our country districts.

In 1950 the U. S. Census adopted a new and more inclusive definition of urban population which now includes among city dwellers, those who live in incorporated places of 2,500 or more, in urban areas surrounding cities of 50,000 or more, and in all unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants in the vicinity of cities. The old definition of urban population did not include many densely settled suburban area, nor the large unincorporated places not associated with big cities. Under the old definition, Pennsylvania's rural population is also the largest in our country, and totaled 3,578,642 in 1950, as compared with 3,313,303 in 1940, an increase of 8%.

The Census report reveals that more persons live in Pennsylvania's rural areas than the total population of many of our important farm states such as Minnesota, Iowa, Maryland, Kentucky or Alabama.

With two among the Nation's largest cities, and more small cities than any other state, Pennsylvania can justly claim to have the best distributed population in the Nation.

The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out that much of the stability and contentment which has characterized the life of the Commonwealth for the past 200 years, has been due to the balance provided to its commercial and industrial activities and the growth of of its cities by the very large and increasing number of persons who dwell in our State's rural areas.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1951

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #756)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

SUMMER OUTINGS IN OUR OWN BACK YARDS

This is the first week of Summer, and Pennsylvanians in every part of the State are on the highways enjoying the great natural beauty of our Commonwealth and its many facilities for outdoor pleasure.

Few states in our Nation have greater scenic attractions than this old Commonwealth. Along the whole length of the Pennsylvania Turnpike is spread a panorama of the varied beauty of a state which is typically American, with its distant mountains, its wealth of woodland, its green and rolling meadows and fertile fields.

Although this summer of 1951 is likely to prove one of the busiest in the long history of our State - for employment has approached the peak of World War II, and Pennsylvania's payrolls are at an all-time high - the miles upon miles of waving forests through which one may drive in the foothills of the Alleghenies, or the Blue Ridge Mountains, give almost no hint of the great industrial power of our 20,000 factories and mines.

Pennsylvania has been called the "work shop of America" and well deserves that name, but it is also a summer playground for millions, including hundreds of thousands of motorists from all parts of our Nation. For those who prefer to travel on foot away from the beaten path, the Sam Browne belt of the Appalachian Trail follows the mountain ridges across our State, from the Delaware Water Gap to Pen Mar on the Maryland line. A shorter hiking trail and bridle path, through beautiful and interesting historic country, the Horse Shoe Trail, from Valley Forge to Manada Gap in the East of our State, offers a delightful introduction to Pennsylvania's countryside for those who are willing to travel on horseback or under their own power for the pleasure of gaining an intimate view of the place in which we live.

For water lovers there is the surf of Lake Erie, or the more peaceful waters of hundreds of lakes and streams.

Our State Forests and Parks, the property of all the people of this Commonwealth, total nearly two million acres and contain many spots of rare scenic beauty. Stands of primeval pines and hemlocks, roaring waterfalls, deep canyons among the hills, and many fine ponds and lakes for swimming and boating, as well as picnic and camping grounds are maintained by the Department of Forests and Waters of the Commonwealth for the pleasure of our people.

The very names of many of the State-owned public parks - Cook Forest, Promised Land, World's End and Ricketts' Glen - are an invitation to a trip this summer into Pennsylvania's own holiday land, a trip which would explain to many of our people why such a throng of visitors come every year to enjoy the summer beauty of the state which we call home.

The Vacation and Recreation Bureau of the State Department of Commerce supplies information to both State and out-of-State inquirers as to tourist attractions in Pennsylvania. The Department of Forests and Waters, either in Harrisburg or through its local officers, will supply information as to camping permits in the State Parks.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #757)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

AN EVENT OF WORLD-WIDE SIGNIFICANCE

In 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia, the entire population of the thirteen colonies was about equal to that of Philadelphia and Delaware County in the year 1950. Philadelphia itself, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce reminds us, was much smaller than the present Borough of Norristown or the City of Easton, and the total population of the Commonwealth did not exceed 275,000.

Yet, in that small and scattered citizenry, powerful and unselfish emotions had been stirred by the closing of Boston's harbor in 1774. In terms of travel or communication, Boston was then more remote from the outlying settlements in Pennsylvania than any point in Pennsylvania is today from Alaska or Korea, but the pressures brought by the British government against the citizens of Massachusetts had aroused such violent indignation that, before the middle of July, 1774, no less than eight communities in the Commonwealth had adopted resolutions of protest to the King of England against the occupation of Boston's harbor. The list of the towns voicing such protests two years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, as collected by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, includes Hanover Township, Middletown, Hummelstown, Lebanon, Reading, Lancaster, Carlisle and Chester.

On July 15, 1774, representatives of the counties of Pennsylvania met in Philadelphia and adopted a resolution which stated "It is our duty to leave liberty to our children." Then, in September, the First Continental Congress met in Carpenter's Hall and imposed a sort of economic sanction against Great Britain by voting to withhold all trade until the greatly resented taxes imposed by the British government should be repealed.

In May, 1775, three more communities in Pennsylvania - Easton, Hannastown, and Pittsburgh - endorsed resolutions of protest to the King. In June of that year, a Continental Army was created by the Congress in Philadelphia and George Washington was chosen as its Commander-in-Chief. By the summer of 1776, the desire for independence at any cost, had become the master passion of all the English settlements in North America.

Then finally, on the Second of July, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution to declare the colonies in the New World free of all allegiance to their King. Two days later, while a few farmers were assembled under the Tiadaghton Elm in Clinton County to proclaim their independence from Great Britain, a solemn assembly of representatives of the American colonies met in Independence Hall to adopt the Declaration of our National freedom. This act of defiance toward what was then the greatest power in the world, has proved to have been the most important event in modern history. It was the beginning of a story whose happy conclusion lies somewhere - perhaps far off, perhaps not so far - in a future where all men will have a voice in determining their own destiny and all children born will be born into a world where just laws provide them the assurance of freedom from exploitation and oppression.

At a time like this, when the principles on which our Nation was founded are being so dangerously opposed, the celebration of the 175th Anniversary of our Declaration of Independence is an event of world-wide significance. --- 30 ---

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #758)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA, PIONEER IN AMERICAN MEDICINE

The celebration this year of the Bicentenary of the founding of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the first in America, is a reminder of the important contributions made by citizens of this Commonwealth to the progress of medical science.

The old Pennsylvania Hospital, which, after 200 years still retains its original building with its fine mural, painted by America's and Pennsylvania's first great painter, Benjamin West of Swarthmore, was the first American institution to apply the best scientific knowledge of the time to the care of the mentally and physically ill.

The powerful influence of that institution and the importance which medical science has always maintained in the traditions of the Keystone State, is shown by the fact that the first medical college in America was founded in Pennsylvania 14 years after the opening of the hospital. It was established as a department of the College of Philadelphia, afterwards the University of Pennsylvania. The first medical diplomas ever granted in America were awarded to ten members of its first graduating class.

Medical literature has been greatly enriched by the publications inspired by the presence in Philadelphia of these two pioneer centers of the healing art, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out. The first American book on pharmacy was published in 1806 in Philadelphia and the first truly American book on pharmacology, "The American Dispensatory" written by Dr. George Bacon Wood and Dr. Franklin Bache, was published in Philadelphia in 1833. The first American book on diseases of the digestive system was written by a Philadelphia medical student in 1803. In the same year, Dr. Otto of Philadelphia made the first study of the strange disease, haemophilia, or bleeding, and traced the pattern of its heredity. The first American book on insanity, written in 1812 by Benjamin Rush, the famous Philadelphia physician and surgeon, was entitiled "Medical Inquiries and Observations on Diseases of the Mind."

The first American study of any infantile disease was published in 1796, also in Philadelphia. The first study of the diseases and feeding of children was published in 1810 in the same city by an "American Matron, as a Result of 16 Years' Experience." The first anatomy lectures for medical students were delivered by Dr. William Shippen in the College of Philadelphia between 1762 and 1765. The first American class in homeopathy was conducted in Allentown in 1835, with instructions in the German language of Dr. Hahnemann, the founder of that school of medicine. The first homeopathic college in Philadelphia was opened in 1848.

Among other notable achievements in medical education was the organization of the Women's Medical College founded in 1850 and formally chartered in 1851 which has since graduated thousands of women into the service of humanity; and the founding of the first national medical society to have any continued existence, the American Medical Association, which was established at a meeting in the Pennsylvania Academy of Natural Sciences in 1847 as a result of the first medical conference in the Western world.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #760)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

STATE HOUSING PROGRAM WELL UNDER WAY

A recent report of the State Housing and Redevelopment Program, which is under the supervision of the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce, shows that 328 State dwelling units are now being occupied, and estimates that, by the end of this year, 2,200 units will have been completed. An additional 430 units now under construction, should be completed early in 1952, and construction on 450 more units has been started this year. Units already occupied, or now being built, include 37 projects in communities which have established the need for additional public housing for families of moderate income. Eighteen of these projects have been undertaken by private builder-operators, who were the low bidders.

Population growth, industrial activity, lack of adequate housing, and the approval of local authorities of a suitable site, were the criteria established by the Planning Board in determining need for State assisted dwelling construction.

The State's Housing Assistance Law is unique in its provisions. It is believed to have been the first such law to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of religion, race or color to applicants for accommodations within the State aided projects. It also provides that priorities be given to veterans of the Second World War and to those displaced from their homes by public redevelopment projects.

Of the sum of $15,000,000 appropriated by the General Assembly in 1949, the large part was available for allotment on a percentage basis, to private builders or to public housing authorities who would undertake to build and operate dwelling projects at a reduced rental and to limit the occupancy of their projects to families whose income did not exceed six times the annual rental of the units they occupied. All of the State funds available for housing assistance were allocated before the end of 1950 to the various communities who made application and furnished proof of need.

The remainder part of the appropriation which, under the law, could not exceed 30% of the total, was made available to assist redevelopment projects. These projects, which are conducted by local bodies known as redevelopment authorities, involved the clearing of land occupied by sub-standard dwellings to enable suitable housing to be built in what had become run-down or slum areas.

More than $4,178,000 of the total appropriated by the General Assembly has been alloted to redevelopment projects leading eventually to housing. The areas where redevelopment programs are under way are Philadelphia, Beaver County, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Chester, Delaware County, McKeesport, York and New Kensington.

How important the redevelopment feature of the State program will be is shown by the fact that, in the areas where the clearing of slum land has been completed, 375 slum structures have been removed and on their site private builders and public authorities plan to erect 900 modern low-cost dwelling units, with provisions of more open space through a well planned-use of the land.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #761)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

HOUSING FOR MODERATE-INCOME FAMILIES BECOMES REALITY WITH STATE AID

Reports of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce in regard to the construction now in prospect, or already achieved under the State Housing Law, indicate that grants of $10,201,129 of the 15 million dollar Housing and Redevelopment Assistance Fund, will result in at least $35,700,000 of housing construction for families of moderate income. It was for this large group of families whose income was above that for which Federal housing was designed, and yet too low to admit of their securing adequate accommodations in private construction, that the program was authorized.

If, in addition, one adds to this total the housing which will be constructed on land reclaimed in slum areas through grants made by the State Planning Board for urban redevelopment, it is evident that the expenditure of $15,000,000 is making a substantial contribution to solving local housing problems in many Pennsylvania communities, despite the relatively small amount involved.

The State Housing Assistance Law and the Federal Housing Act were both adopted in Spring of 1949. In Pennsylvania, the State program has to date, much more substantial achievements to its credit. As of April 30, 1951, the total number of dwelling units under construction in Pennsylvania by the Federal Housing Authority was 1,038, of which none had been completed. As of the same date, Pennsylvania, under its State Housing Law, had 2,640 units under construction, of which 229 units were completed and occupied. Had it not been for the State's Housing program as provided for by Act 493 of the General Assembly, there would have been no post-war subsidized housing units available in Pennsylvania up to the 15th of July, 1951.

From another angle, the State Housing Law has provided a commendable instance of efficient management. Up to that date, expenditures for administration of the Act under which 36 million dollars worth of housing construction has been activitated have been less than $75.00 per unit and are considerable less than one and one-half percent of the total State funds involved and less than one-half of one percent of the total construction costs that will be expended for the completion of the State's 37 existing projects.

Since each housing project involves extensive detailed work by the State Planning Board, including inspection of each site, detailed examination of construction plans, and analysis of all items of cost submitted by the various bidders, the preparation of legal contracts and the continual supervision of every detail of construction, the operation of our State housing program appears to have set a very high record for governmental economy.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #762)

PENNSYLVANIA'S POWER PRODUCTION DOUBLED IN TEN YEARS

Our homes, our farms, our mines and our factories depend on electric energy to an extent hardly dreamed of even ten years ago. Although we then believed ourselves living in the electrical age, a total of monthly power production figures for 1950 compiled by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, shows that the electric energy produced in Pennsylvania has more than doubled since 1940 and that more capacity and demand has been created in the past ten years than in the entire history of the industry up to 1940.

In 1950, the electric output of utilities and industries of the Commonwealth totaled 29,954,454,000 kilowatt hours, as compared with 12,542,698,000 kilowatt hours in 1940. Since last January this spectacular growth has continued and the production for the first five months of 1951 exceeds the record of the same five months in 1950 by 17½%. The actual increase over the five month period, as shown by reports of the Federal Power Commission, was more than two billion kilowatt hours.

Pennsylvania's industrial establishments continue to lead the Nation in production of electrical power for their own use, and Pennsylvania also leads the Nation in its output of electrical energy from fuel sources. In addition, it produces much of the coal used for electrical generation in several neighboring states.

The abundant resources of electrical energy available in the Commonwealth account, in part, for the continuous expansion of its manufactures and plant capacity that has been shown in the reports of the Census of Manufactures, and the Defense Production Administration. One important development in recent years has been the increased use for power generation of the fine sizes of Anthracite which were, until lately, a waste product.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #763)

THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL ENCOURAGEMENT FOR SMALL BUSINESS

During the year 1950, the net gains in business firms employing labor in Pennsylvania have totaled more than 6,000, according to the reports of the Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation. This is a net gain in new employers in construction, manufacturing, transportation and various branches of commerce, finance and services, or total gains less firms discontinuing business in the State.

These figures do not reflect the full impact of the Korean War on our industrial pattern and in view of the great expansion now occurring in the steel and the metal working industries, it is likely that 1951 will surpass any record of recent years in the growth of manufacturing capacity and volume of production.

The annual record of new employers of labor and of business deaths is not a mere accumulation of statistics. Many of the new industries are small ones, though some are large. Most of the companies which go out of business are small retail stores, particularly small restaurants, yet every new business, however humble, and insignificant in the State's vast volume of sales and production, has behind it the enterprise and hope of an individual, and almost every small business which closes its doors has behind it also a story of struggle and defeat.

Pennsylvania is noted for the many small industries and small stores which have grown in importance until they became the pride of their community, and often until their reputation and activity had spread beyond the community to embrace the State and the Nation. The growth of our Commonwealth and its future prosperity are concerned in this constant struggle of new enterprise to make its way. Often the young men and women who set up a small store or workshop have skill or knowledge adequate for success, but they have not always had adequate experience and frequently they have not had adequate capital in the beginnings of their enterprise.

While most communities in the Commonwealth are eager to induce large businesses to establish branch plants in their area, realizing the advantages of diversified employment which such plants might bring, the other side of the picture should not be neglected. Community growth depends fully as much on the spirit of those young people who desire to become independent proprietors of their own enterprises, as on the large and already established companies which may be induced to locate in an industrial area. Eighty-five per cent of all Pennsylvania manufacturers employ less than 100 people, yet their contribution to the diversification of the State's industry is of incalculable value and their importance in supplying essential materials for the complex machinery of both peace and war, has always in the past proved vital to the survival of the Nation.

There is no community in our Commonwealth, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, which would not ultimately profit both in income, employment and human satisfaction by providing some means by which these young enterprisers, who so often need the help of experienced advice, could have that advice made available. This is particularly needful now, when more and more of the energy of the Nation is turning from the production of civilian goods to the output of materials for the Armed Forces and when credit and material controls offer such complex problems to the small business man.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #764)

OUR SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA WEEK

While Pennsylvania Week in 1951 will not be celebrated until the third week in October of this year, preparations are already well under way to make it a most memorable occasion.

This will be the sixth annual celebration of Pennsylvania Week, which has become a unique Pennsylvania custom. The first Pennsylvania Week was organized to make Pennsylvanians better acquainted with their own State and to encourage programs of community self-development for the expansion of their business and industry. Now, five years later, our Commonwealth has passed through the transition from a war-time to a peace-time economy and faces again a period when preparations for the national defense must be our first consideration.

During these five years, Pennsylvania has gone through a period of self-improvement equalled by no other state in our nation. The completion of the Pennsylvania Turnpike which now ties together the State's two greatest cities with an extension, now under construction, to the Ohio State line and feeder roads being developed to tie that great highway into the New Jersey Turnpike system, represents one of the greatest engineering feats ever undertaken by an American state.

Pennsylvania's program for the cleaning of the State's waters from pollution; for the improvement of the public health, including the health examination of all our school children every two years; the increase to nearly 800 of public recreation programs now in active operation; the construction of the State-assisted public housing now represented by 38 projects under construction or already completed and occupied, and the vast expansion of productive capacity in the manufacturing field have greatly increased the ability of the State to take a foremost position either in the national defense or in the peace-time industrial progress of our nation. These improvements as well as our fifteen million acres of forest land, our resorts, our State parks, and our historic sites are attracting hundreds of thousands of

visitors every year.

Pennsylvania Week is not, however, merely a period of self-congratulation. It provides a chance for the people of the State to appraise on the basis of their own local achievements what America really means. It provides an opportunity for the people of every community to impress on their children through the visible example of things accomplished, clear evidence of what life in a free enterprise system really can achieve for the human race.

Since Pennsylvania Week in 1951 will be largely a community enterprise, it should provide our citizens everywhere with a chance to assess their part in the progress of these postwar years and present them with an opportunity to study the future needs of their community, and should inspire them to join forces in strengthening every measure of civilian defense which may protect them and their families in the event of enemy attack.

During Pennsylvania Week in our schools and on our public platforms the story of Pennsylvania's great achievements will be told. But all the facts which deal only with our material development are the less important part of the story, and the less important cause for pride in the fact that we are Pennsylvanians. On the soil of our State was born the system of free government which has more deeply affected the destiny of the world than any event in modern history. Our communities, however small, are the product of that great experiment which is now under bitter challenge by an alien system of society. The more we appreciate the community in which we live and the more we do to improve its conditions and its opportunities, the more we are fighting to maintain the American way of life before the world.

Pennsylvania Week, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, will be an opportunity for the folk of every city and town in this old Commonwealth to remember all of these things and to discover in their own neighborhoods the productive skills, the sources of raw materials, and the cultural developments which will provide the opportunities for our future, and are the true sources of the invincible strength of the free world.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #765)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS NATION IN DEFENSE PLANT CONSTRUCTION

Additional evidence as to the continuous growth of Pennsylvania industry is provided by a recent report summarizing the defense plant expansion approved by the National Production Authority. This Federal report shows that Pennsylvania is far in the lead of any other state in permits granted for new defense plant construction. The total to June 11, 1951, of $952,000,000 is nearly one-fifth of the national total; is more than four times the defense plant expansion approved for the State of New York, and twice that of Ohio. It exceeds the plant expansion approved for the State of Texas - the second highest state - by more than $230,000,000; and is four times as great as the approved plant expansion in the three Pacific States - Washington, Oregon and California.

A Certificate of Necessity, when granted, allows the manufacturer erecting a plant for defense purposes to write off part of the cost of construction as an allowance against taxes over a period of five years. These certificates are granted to encourage the construction of manufacturing facilities now so vital to the national defense.

It is an evidence of the enterprise exhibited by the industries of the Commonwealth, and of the confidence with which manufacturers regard a location in Pennsylvania, that more of such applications have been filed for construction in our Commonwealth, and more have been granted, than in any other part of the nation.

Those who have believed that because Pennsylvania is one of the oldest industrial states in the nation, its growth was beginning to lag behind that of our newer states, will find in this Government report clear evidence as to how badly that judgment was mistaken.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #766)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY

The first week of September is a period of joy and sorrow for the 1,600,000 Pennsylvania children who will go back to school.

Though the number of children, particularly in the elementary grade, has increased rapidly in the past few years, the number of school houses to be opened this week has declined by nearly one thousand in the past two or three years because of the many consolidations of the rural schools which have occurred. But whether in the single-room red school house or in the handsome new buildings which have so often replaced them, the task which faces both teacher and pupil has little changed in the past 175 years. That task is the preparation of more than one and a half million of our sons and daughters for a successful and happy life in a free world.

The famous three R's of the schools of many past generations are essential tools for the creation of useful citizens. Reading is the key to that part of knowledge which can be obtained from books and those who master that difficult and painful art early in life can acquire, if they will, all the useful knowledge which has accumulated in the history of the world. And writing and arithmetic are essential to success in life and to the management of all our daily business.

Today these fundamentals have been very properly supplemented by subjects derived from every field of knowledge. This is a world dominated by science and machinery and it is important that all of us shall understand the nature of the many devices which daily affect our lives. It is important that we shall know and take delight in all the circumstances in the world around us.

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We should understand, so far as we can, the forces which have created our earth and how to conserve that part of the earth which is under our own control. To be acquainted with the things of nature is as important to a happy life as to be familiar with the works of man. But perhaps more important than this understanding of the science of common things and their long and fascinating history, is to know through what struggles, sacrifices and achievements the America in which we live was created during the past 300 years. Such knowledge of the history of America, of how the American way of life was created and what it truly means, is the surest defense we can achieve for ourselves from every type of foreign ideology.

Here in Pennsylvania, where the ideals of freedom were crystallized 175 years ago in the Declaration of Independence, there are object lessons available on every hand and in every community as to the achievements of free men in a free society. Every school in this Commonwealth stands on ground which, not very long ago was a primitive wilderness. Every community in our Commonwealth has been created by the enterprise of self-governing men. This is a year in which the lessons of local history are as important to the instruction of our children in American principles, as the larger history of this Commonwealth and our Nation.

Pennsylvania Week, October 15 through October 21 of this year, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, will provide an admirable opportunity through the State-wide Pennsylvania Quiz and Essay Contest, to bring to every high school in our State some of the facts of Pennsylvania's achievements and importance to the modern world. This contest and this State-wide observance of Pennsylvania by Pennsylvanians will provide a background for that study of community history and community achievements which will be an important theme of this celebration.

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PENNSYLVANIA WEEK 1951
October 15 through 21

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #767)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

STATE'S INCOME REACHES ALL-TIME HIGH

Pennsylvania's income in 1950, according to the estimates of the U. S. Department of Commerce, was $16,058,000,000, by far the highest total ever attained in the history of the Commonwealth. Some measure of the growth of the State's income may be gathered from the fact that in 1940 the total income was $6,225,000,000, and in 1945, $11,469,000,000. In other words, the State's dollar income is more than two and one-half times greater than it was ten years ago.

More important, since we are all aware how much inflation has contributed to the increase in dollar payments, Pennsylvania's increase since 1940 is greater than that in any New England State or any Middle Atlantic State or any State in the Middle East, except West Virginia.

The per capita income of Pennsylvania is also at the highest point in the history of the State and has risen from $626 in 1940 to $1523 in 1950. The percentage gained is higher than that in any of the Middle Atlantic or New England States, or in any but one State in the Middle East.

While the soldiers' bonus payments account for approximately 2½% of the income credited to Pennsylvanians in 1950, that fact does not, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, detract from the fact that our State has made, and is continuing to make, substantial gains in its economic status and that it is now in a position to greatly extend those gains through the increased capacity for production by its manufacturers which has been achieved during the past several years.

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PENNSYLVANIA WEEK 1951
October 15 through 21

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #768)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

A FAVORABLE COMPARISON IN STATE EMPLOYMENT

Data on State employment recently released by the Bureau of the Census, show that, in Pennsylvania, full-time State government employment is nearly 25% below the national average on a per capita basis. The per capita cost of the monthly payroll of State employes in Pennsylvania is 14% below the national average.

In total State government employment, including part-time as well as full-time personnel, the average for the Nation as of last April was 7.0 State workers per thousand population. In Pennsylvania, total State employment was only 6.2 workers per thousand. Pennsylvania State government employment was thus 12% below the national average.

Although a slight increase occurred in State employment throughout the Nation between April 1950 and April 1951, the number of employes of the Pennsylvania State government declined by 4.9%.

The largest number of our State workers were in those activities devoted to the public welfare, such as the staffing of the many State-supported mental and general hospitals, institutions for the handicapped, prisons and reformatories. The second largest number were engaged in highway construction and maintenance, and the third in education, which includes employment in the Pennsylvania State College, the State Teachers Colleges, and the Department of Public Instruction.

The State Liquor Control Board requires more than 4,000 workers to operate its extensive business and is fourth in State employment, then follow in the Census list, Employment Security, Public Health, the protection and development of natural resources, and the State Police force. - 30 -

PENNSYLVANIA WEEK 1951
October 15 through 21

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #769)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S ASSETS -- 1951

During the forthcoming Pennsylvania Week, October 15 to 21, the people of the State will again have a chance to examine the progress that has been made toward the improvement of their community and the advancement of their State.

In 1776, when Thomas Morton of Pennsylvania cast the deciding vote in the Continental Congress in favor of the Declaration of Independence, our State, though the most populous in America, held fewer people than several of our third-class counties, and Philadelphia-for all its importance as the American metropolis - was no larger than the Borough of Norristown. Today our population is ten and one-half million people. Our income is more than 16 billion dollars a year. In the most productive nation in the world, our industries stand first in fifty branches of manufacture. In the mining of coal, which is still the leading source of fuel energy in our Nation, we have produced during the course of our history, nearly 12½ billion tons to heat the homes of America and provide the power for its machinery. We are still leading the Nation in the output of that vital product.

Despite 175 years of national growth in which a whole continent has been opened to settlement and development, Pennsylvania, the thirty-second State in area in the United States, has the second largest civilian population and the largest rural population in the Nation, according to the reports of the U. S. Census. Its industry is so active that the State annually ships one-seventh, and receives one-eighth of all American carload railroad freight. When the last Census of Manufactures was taken, it was demonstrated that Pennsylvania's productive industries were spending more money for plants and equipment than those in any other State. In the recent building and expansion of plants for defense production since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, one-fifth of all the new war plants in America are being constructed in Pennsylvania. In the Second World War, with 1,200,000 of our young men and women in the Armed Forces, the steel mills of Pennsylvania chalked up a greater steel production than the whole German Empire, twice as much as the output of Great Britain and Russia combined, and about five times as much as Japan. During the course of that war, Pennsylvanians mined 988 million tons of coal, produced a total industrial output valued at more than 50 billion dollars in military and civilian goods, increased the State's milk production by 85 million gallons over 1939 and put 513,000 additional acres of farm land under cultivation.

No one who travels our busy highways, which include the finest protected roadways in the world, can fail to realize that Pennsylvania, for all its record of industry and production, is a land of great beauty, of dense

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forests and productive farm land, and that more than half of the area of the entire Commonwealth is a woodland. That woodland, under the protective laws of the Commonwealth, is the abode of millions of wild creatures - bear, deer, wild turkeys, pheasants, quail and small game. Scenes of great natural beauty reward the traveler. Lovely waterfalls, lakes and ponds dot our Northeastern and Northwestern counties. Dramatic water gaps occur wherever our numerous rivers cut through the Allegheny or Blue Ridge mountains.

There are great cities - two among the 12 largest in our Nation - and more small cities than in any other American state. We have on our eastern boundary the second most important seaport in the Nation. We have a great river port at Pittsburgh and an important lake port at Erie. Yet the State's geographical and material advantages are not more important than the proud traditions built up in this Commonwealth since the Swedes first settled on our shores and William Penn's first colony sailed up the Delaware.

Here in Pennsylvania, the traditions of religious tolerance and all the basic principles of self-government were first nobly expressed for America in the Frame of Government granted to our people by William Penn. It was not mere chance that the blend of religious faith and practical industry which the founder of this Commonwealth expressed in his life became an American tradition. It was also not mere chance that it was here in this Commonwealth that the Nation's first government was established in Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia; that the Declaration of Independence was written and adopted by the deciding vote of a Pennsylvania representative and that the Constitution of the United States was framed and formally presented to our people.

Pennsylvania's proud place in this history of human freedom is known to all the world and outranks in importance the many vital contributions made by its people and its industries to the material development of the modern world.

Pennsylvania Week, 1951, is a time to recall these achievements and these contributions which we have been fortunate enough to be able to make to the welfare of our country and the world. It is also a time, in a year of such uncertainty as this one, to resolve in every community, in every county and at every fireside, that the next year and the next generation of Pennsylvania life will be no less productive of good for our people and provide no less an example of success for the American way of life.

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PENNSYLVANIA WEEK, 1951
October 15 through 21

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #770)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STEEL OUTPUT REACHES A NEW HIGH

Pennsylvania's steel production in 1951, if it continues at its present rate, will surpass the record of any previous year made by the State and probably will equal or surpass the highest steel production ever recorded for any country in the world, except our own.

The announced goal of the Russian Five-Year Plan is to produce 19½ million tons of iron and 25,400,000 tons of steel. At its March rate of production, Pennsylvania's steel output will exceed 30 million tons in 1951 and has passed the Russian production goal during the eight of the ten years since 1940. Whether the Russians have succeeded in attaining the goal of the Five-Year Plan is not now known, but with the additional capacity now being created in Pennsylvania, it is likely, by the end of 1951, that the output of our single State will exceed the total Russian production by at least six or seven million tons.

The potential steel production of the great German steel center in the Ruhr is now less than half that of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In the month of March the State's output of steel ingots was more than 2,536,000 tons, as estimated by the U. S. Department of Commerce. This was 28% of the national total. It was 700,000 tons greater for the month than that of the second state, Ohio, and 1,469,000 tons more than the third state, Indiana. The production of Illinois is less than one-third that of our Commonwealth, while the three Pacific states, with a total for March 1951 of 267,377 tons, produced one-ninth of the steel output of our State, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

Because of this great dominance in the output of the one material which is fundamental to our civilization, it is on Pennsylvania, more than any other state, that our Nation depends for the material from which our ships, our railroads, our guns, our tank cars and pipe-lines are constructed. In a time when the national defense has become a matter of supreme importance, the productive capacity of Pennsylvania may well represent a balance of power in favor of the western world which will shape the future of our civilization.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #771)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA WEEK 1951 - A TIME FOR COMMUNITY SELF-APPRAISAL

Pennsylvania Week this year, October 15th through 21st, occurs in a period of very high prosperity for the State and the Nation and of very grave danger to the peace of the world.

In the midst of the busy lives we all must lead, and at a time when every effort is being turned toward strengthening the defenses of our Nation, there is not much leisure available for considering some of the questions which each of us must sooner or later ask himself. If one has faith in America and wishes it to be truly strong, he must surely consider what he as a citizen, and what his community are doing to improve the opportunities of the next generation, to add to the present security of the Nation and to raise, so far as possible, the whole tone of community life.

The strength of America, backed though it will be by the guns, tanks and airplanes being constructed in our factories, rests solidly on the faith of our people in the American way of life. That faith is built on the streets, in the houses and in the town halls of our communities. The strength of America begins at home.

Pennsylvania Week provides an opportunity to inquire into such matters as these: Do our public schools provide their pupils with a knowledge of our town, our county and out State, so that they may realize through what efforts, sacrifices and enterprise the place we live in was created out of the wilderness? Do our schools inculcate a love of our community and a desire to serve it? Is our community attractive to a visitor and to its own people, and if not, what can be done in the next year to make it so? Has our community a planning and a zoning commission to guide its growth and ensure that any public improvements or residential development will yield the greatest community benefit at the least possible cost? What are our community's greatest assets and how can we make use of them? What are the community's greatest handicaps and how can they be eliminated? What can the adult citizen of the community do to help and encourage our young people to find their opportunities here at home? What can they do to increase local pride and satisfaction in community life? And today, because of the grave threats facing the Nation, there is another question whose answer may prove of vital importance. What have we done to organize for civilian defense, or to meet a situation of public emergency, at a time when such an organization may prove vital to our survival under the unforseeable conditions of modern war?

Pennsylvania Week is - and should be - an occasion for pride at the great achievements of our State, but in every community it provides, in this most critical year, an opportunity for self-examination into a community's affairs and for forming a program of action to secure its future.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #772)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA "FIRSTS"

During Pennsylvania Week this year the people of our State are spending a little time thinking of the many advantages and opportunities created here by the American system of free enterprise. The old Quaker tradition of working hard and saying little about one's achievements has long been a characteristic of Pennsylvanians, so that often our own citizens and the children in our schools have been unaware of their State's many claims to preeminence.

Pennsylvania's contributions to the development of the modern world are by no means confined to the great events which occurred on its soil during the birth years of our Nation. The world's first steam boat; the first iron battleship; the first screw-propelled Navy vessel; the first projected moving picture studio; the first moving picture theatre; the first commercial oil well in the world; the first pipe line; the first radio broadcasting station, must all be credited to Pennsylvania, together with a long series of vital inventions such as Franklin's lightning rod and bifocal spectacles, or the Westinghouse automatic air-brake which made possible high-speed rail transportation.

Pennsylvania's mineral production, the total value of which is far greater than that of any other state in the Nation, is based on the output of its coal mines, its cement quarries, its lime kilns, its oil wells and its great open pit iron mine at Cornwall - the oldest in continuous operation in America, and still America's largest source of magnetite iron ore.

In the output of mushrooms, buckwheat and cigar leaf tobacco, the State leads the Nation and can properly boast of having the Nation's most productive non-irrigated farm county (Lancaster).

In the field of manufacture, Pennsylvania leads the Nation in many important products. Fifty percent of the United States employment and 46% of the

value of all shipments of cocoa and chocolate products come from our State. Nearly 39% of the employment in cigar making and 43% of all value of American cigars shipped are credited to Pennsylvania by the United States Census.

In many important classes of textile products, Pennsylvania employs more workers than any other state. This covers such diverse industries as the making of lace goods, in which nearly 41% of all American shipments come from Pennsylvania. It includes knit underwear; linoleum; hard surfaced floor coverings and the finishing of wool textiles. More than 40% of all the Nation's woolen cloth is dyed and finished in Pennsylvania. The State leads in several lines of apparel manufacture, including dress shirts and pajamas, trousers, overalls and work clothes. In the chemical field we have the highest employment in the production of biological products, and in the production of inorganic paint pigment. We lead all states in the manufacture of compressed and liquid gases, as well as in the alcohol and solvents obtained from the distillation of hard wood.

Nearly 79% of all employment and 87% of all value of beehive coke comes from Pennsylvania. The State also leads in the production of by-product coke and the many coal tar by-products resulting from that operation. Pressed and blown glassware and glass containers, are all Pennsylvania "firsts" in employment of labor and in output. Nearly one-third of all the flat glass made in America comes from the Keystone State. The refractory materials made from clay and non-clay sources which are necessary to line the interior of high temperature furnaces for industrial use are also Pennsylvania "firsts" both in value and employment. So also is the manufacture of hydraulic cement.

Our steel works and rolling mills employ nearly 36% of all the workers in that industry in America. Our steel foundries employ 28%; our blast furnaces employ 31%. Pennsylvania's saws, steel springs and structural and ornamental metal industries lead the Nation in their employment of labor. Nearly 39% of all workers in the manufacture of steam engines, turbines and mechanical stokers are employed in the Keystone State. In the electrical field we lead in the manufacture of storage batteries, electrical control apparatus and transformers. We produce more railroad and street cars than any other state and employ nearly 39% of the American labor employed in that field. This by no means exhausts the long list of diversified industries in which our State leads all of America in its output.

To these evidences of our material achievements are added the fact that we have more churches and more church members than any other state; that we have 102 colleges and universities; 100,000 miles of highways, including the Pennsylvania Turnpike which has no equal in the Western world, and that we can point to a proud record of present and past achievements in literature and the fine arts.

Pennsylvanians have, indeed, much to talk about, not only in Pennsylvania Week but in every week in the year. - 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #773)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PLANT EXPANSION CONTINUES TO LEAD THE NATION

Pennsylvania's leadership in plant expansion for defense is again demonstrated by the latest report of the Defense Production Administration, which shows that up to August 18, 1951, Certificates of Necessity for expansion of manufacturing industries for defense issued to Pennsylvania companies totaled $1,125,600,000, 16.3 percent of all defense plant expansion in the United States. In other words, defense plant expansion at Pennsylvania sites is now about one-sixth of all such construction so far approved by the Government for the entire United States. It is three hundred million dollars greater than that of the second state, Texas. How great this addition to Pennsylvania productive capacity will be can be shown by a comparison with a few other leading industrial states. In California, approved plant expansion totaled $313,800,000; in Illinois, $277,100,000; in Michigan, $602,100,000; Ohio $672,100,000. Approved defense plant expansion in New York totals $329,400,000; in New Jersey, $145,600,000 and in all the New England states combined, $423,600,000.

Defense plant expansion in the Philadelphia metropolitan area exceeds that in any other part of our country. In that one section of the State more plant expansion is indicated than in the three Pacific states, Washington, Oregon and California or in New England. The Pittsburgh metropolitan district is credited with a greater defense plant expansion than the entire state of New York and more than twice that of the state of New Jersey.

Since the plants being constructed in Pennsylvania under these authorizations are almost entirely of the type of which Pennsylvania's present dominance in the primary metals and their derivative industries is based, it is obvious that this expansion is also preparing the way for greater peace-time opportunities in Pennsylvania than ever existed before.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #774)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE TAXES LIGHTER THAN IN 45 OTHER STATES

Due to the inflation of our currency, the increased cost of materials and labor and the growing responsibilities of State Government, taxes in all the states in the nation have increased in the past ten years, but a recent report of the United States Census shows that Pennsylvania's state taxes have increased less than those of 45 of the 48 states. This report on State Tax Collections in 1951 records the fact that our state's increase between 1942 and 1951 was 57.4 per cent below the national average.

It is interesting to consider, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, that during these same ten years Pennsylvania, with the third lowest increase in taxes, has conducted our nation's most vigorous highway improvement program; has engaged in an extensive undertaking for clearing the waters of its rivers from pollution; has performed the greatest dredging operation ever conducted by any state in removing 20,000,000 cubic yards of accumulated silt from the bed of the Schuylkill, and has made notable additions to its hospitals and mental institutions.

If state taxes are compared with the income of the people, which is a measure of the relative burden imposed by the cost of government, Pennsylvania is also among the lowest states in the nation. Only three others of the 48 states, and only one in the east require a lower percentage of all personal and business income to conduct the many responsibilities devolving upon their government.

As one evidence of how this has been accomplished, another recent federal report on State Government Employment in 1951 shows that Pennsylvania's state employes decreased 4.9% between April 1950 and April 1951, at a time when total state employment in the nation was still rising.

The decrease in the total number of Pennsylvania state employes in the year ending April 1951 as reported by the Census Bureau was 3,300.

In addition to these evidences of relatively low taxes imposed by the State upon its citizens is the fact that Pennsylvania, in the year ending May 31, 1951, was among the lowest fourth of the states in taxes per capita. - 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #775)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

A report of industrial expansion in the past six years, compiled by the Commonwealth-Edison Company of Illinois, from records of the Engineering News-Record shows that Pennsylvania is the only State in the Nation with a record of new manufacturing plant construction in every one of the twenty major classifications of American industry. It was also emphasized that during this six-year post-war period, Pennsylvania recorded more than one-third of the national expenditure in the primary metals industries.

The Philadelphia metropolitan area was first in the Nation with a total of $378,400,000 of manufacturing plant expansion, while Pittsburgh, which led the Nation last year, is fourth with a total of $170,611,000. Only Pennsylvania and California are credited with having two among the ten metropolitan areas leading the Nation in plant construction and Pennsylvania's total of reported industrial expansion exceeded that of California by more than 230 million dollars.

Pennsylvania's plant growth over the six-year period exceeds that in New York by 443 million dollars, that in New Jersey by 455 million dollars, and that in all the New England states by 466 million dollars.

This record compiled by out of state sources, is supplemented, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, by the recent Federal release showing that Pennsylvania leads every other State in certificates of necessity for defense plant expansion, with a total of $1,125,000,000, which is one-sixth of the entire Nation and only a part of which is included in the figures noted above.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #776)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

A WEEK OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE

Armistice Day falls in a week which throughout the years has been of curious and unusual importance in the history of Pennsylvania and our Nation. On the 15th of November, 1763, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon landed in Philadelphia to begin the official survey of the line separating Pennsylvania and Maryland, over which there had been a dispute lasting for nearly 80 years. This survey, which was not completed until 1767, was finally accepted as official and established what was afterward to become a matter of great political importance in the days of the Civil War. Although Maryland remained faithful to the Union, the Mason-Dixon line came to be regarded as marking the boundary between the North and the South.

On that same day, 14 years later, the Second Continental Congress, meeting in the brick courthouse at York, adopted the Articles of Confederation which proposed to establish "a perpetual union" between the states formed from the 13 colonies. These Articles, which were not officially in force until ratified by Maryland in 1781, realized the dream of a union between the colonies which had been first proposed by William Penn in 1697. At the time of the adoption of the Articles by the Continental Congress, the states, still jealous of their newly-won sovereignty, were not willing to concede any adequate financial powers to the Congress and each state retained complete sovereignty over its own territory so that this first "Constitution of the United States" was not adequate either for the proper conduct of the Revolutionary War or to form a Nation out of the 13 independent but cooperative states. That fact soon became evident in the years of peace which followed the war and led to the proposal by Washington, Franklin and other leading citizens, for a Constitutional Convention in order "to form a more perfect union".

It was on the 13th of November, 1794, five years after the adoption of the Constitution, that George Washington decisively vindicated the authority of that document by ending, without bloodshed, the Whiskey Rebellion in our western counties against Federal taxes on distilled liquor.

On the 14th of November in 1878, two years after the first public demonstration by Alexander Graham Bell of the practicability of his new invention of talking over a wire, the first telephone exchange in America was opened in Philadelphia. Perhaps more than any other single influence, the extension of telephone service making instant communication possible between the people of all our states, has served to unite us into the more perfect union which the drafters of our Second Constitution hoped could be attained.

Curiously enough, it was also in this week that the Armistice occurred, ending the First World War in which 389,010 Pennsylvanians served in the Armed Forces and 11,000 died. That War, where the young men of all states of our Nation fought side by side, finally ended any lingering bitterness which might have remained after the War between the states had tested the strength of our Constitution and established its final authority.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #777)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

THANKSGIVING 1951

Thanksgiving 1951 finds Pennsylvania at the highest point of material prosperity ever experienced by its people. That fact is evident on our streets, in our stores, on our farms and in our factories. From North to South and from the Delaware to the Ohio, the State is also witnessing the most extensive program of public improvement and development ever undertaken in the 175 years of our National history.

The great steel works rising on the Delaware, the largest ever constructed, the dynamic changes on the Golden Triangle at Pittsburgh, the clean-up of the Schuylkill River, the approaching completion of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, already the greatest highway in our Nation, are cited by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce as examples of an impulse extending to every city and town to improve and strengthen our resources for production and our facilities for better living.

Plenty and material success are, however, not the only, nor the best profound causes for thanksgiving in this year of doubt and challenge. We are free men and women, within the limits of decency we can express our opinions on whatever we please if we speak as Americans and not as agents of a foreign enemy. We are rearing children in an environment which is not always as we could wish it to be, but is truly one which we are trying to make better for those who follow.

In the things which affect our lives there is much to criticize and much that could be changed and much we feel sure will be changed when what we are fighting for and struggling for prevails. But above all we are free to make our lives whatever we choose.

Now while our Nation observes that holiday of the year which is most charged with memories, we must also be thankful for the valiant young men of Pennsylvania who are fighting in a foreign land, and be deeply grateful to the living and the dead through whose labors and heroism all we now have has been created and preserved.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1951

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #778)

THE FIRST IRON STEAMBOAT

Among Pennsylvania's contributions to the development of modern life, perhaps none is more important that the first steamship in the world, which was developed by two Pennsylvania inventors, John Fitch and Robert Fulton. In 1811 the first steamboat to ply on Western waters was built in Pittsburgh. These were all wooden vessels. The first iron steamboat ever to sail on American waters, and perhaps the first iron steamboat in the world, was the Codorus, built in the City of York. This boat, one of a fleet of three, the Codorus, the Susquehanna and the Pioneer, steamed up the Susquehanna from Baltimore to Harrisburg in the Autumn of 1825. One of these three steamboats, probably the Codorus, continued north up the Susquehanna to the New York State line.

The boilers of the Susquehanna exploded in 1826 near Berwick, in Columbia County, killing and injuring several passengers, and the enterprise was abandoned. It was ahead of its time and proved impractical since the engines of these light draft vessels could not stem the current of the river at high water.

It is interesting to note that, even without the obstruction of the several important dams which have been built across the Susquehanna since that early day, upstream navigation on that river is no longer possible. The slow run off of water from the great forest which covered the watershed of the river 125 years ago helped to maintain the flow at periods of little rainfall and to diminish the possibilities of spring floods, so that we must now frequently pay for the benefits of our growth by various means of artificial stream control, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

It is also interesting to note that programs of stream improvement in those early days of local and state enterprise were undertaken at the expense and by the authority of the state government. In 1823 an Act was passed by the General Assembly authorizing the improvement of the Susquehanna River from Northumberland to tidewater and appointing three commissioners to superintend the work. It was on the basis of these state-financed improvements which were effected at a cost of $15,525, that the first iron steamboat in American history, and probably the first ever built anywhere, was constructed and put into use.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #779)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

THE RECORD OF OUR INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP

An analysis of the U. S. Census data on manufactures made by the Staff of the State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, shows that in at least 50 industries, many of which are among the most important to the Nation's progress, Pennsylvania leads all other states in the employment of labor and in the value of its shipments.

Nearly 36% of all American employment in steel mills and rolling mills is credited to Pennsylvania. More than 30% of all employment in the blast furnaces which produce the pig-iron used by our steel plants and factories; 33% of the employment in the manufacture of heavy pipe; 28% of the employment in steel foundries, is provided by the industries of the Keystone State.

Nearly 39% of all the workers manufacturing steam engines and turbines and more than 39% of those making mechanical stokers, are employed in Pennsylvania. More men work in our factories making storage batteries, transformers and electrical control apparatus than in any other state. These products are vital to the operation of much of our electrical machinery and to our power plants and automobiles. The value of our shipments in these fields also leads the Nation.

At the time of the Census 23,523 workers were engaged in the manufacture of railroad and street cars in Pennsylvania. This was 38.7% of the total United States employment in that field. 35% of all employment in the full-fashioned hosiery mills is credited to Pennsylvania. The shipments of those mills in the Census year, 1947, totaled $194,315,000, and were 36.6% of all such shipments in the Nation.

39% of all American cigar makers are Pennsylvanians. The value of Pennsylvania's cigars is 43% of the total American output. Nearly 41% of all lace goods are made in Pennsylvania. The employment in that industry is 38.6% of the National total.

The list of industries in which Pennsylvania employment leads the Nation includes such important fields as linoleum, knitted underwear, men's and boys' dress shirts and pajamas, men's trousers, coke (both that produced in beehive and by-product ovens), flat glass, pressed and blown glassware, glass containers, hydraulic cement, non-metallic minerals and, of course, the coal industry in which we have always maintained a national leadership.

There is every evidence today from the great expansion of Pennsylvania's manufacturing plants, erected or now being constructed for defense work, that the leadership of the State in this great variety of important industries is being well maintained and, in most cases, extended. - 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #780)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S RECORD IN MANUFACTURES

The annual Survey of Manufactures just issued by the U. S. Census shows that Pennsylvania in 1950 - three years after the taking of the last Census of Manufactures - still stood safely second among the states in total wages and salaries, in man hours worked, in value added by manufacture and, in fact, in all indices bearing on value or volume of factory production. These Federal figures, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, are based on samples now being made continuously by the Census Bureau to maintain a more current record of business progress.

It is important to note that Pennsylvania's wage and salary total of $4,440,000,000 and the value added by its manufactures, which was $8,124,000,000 in 1950, do not include the tremendously important output of the State's mines and quarries and therefore fall far short of representing our total contribution to the Nation's economy. Pennsylvania is the Nation's greatest coal producer, with an output of mineral products valued in 1950 at more than one billion dollars, but even omitting this important field of activity, our State's industrial wages and salaries were greater than the total for any group of states except the Middle Atlantic states, which include New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the East-North Central states, which include Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Manufacturing wages and salaries in Pennsylvania last year exceeded those in the three Pacific states by 878 million dollars, and the value added by our manufactures was more than one billion dollars greater than the total for those same three states - California, Washington and Oregon. It was also seven hundred million dollars greater than the total for the six states of New England.

These figures do not, of course, reflect the industrial growth in Pennsylvania since the outbreak of the Korean War. There is every evidence, based on the Certificates of Necessity granted for plant expansion, that our industrial capacity is increasing at the present time more than that in any other state in the Nation.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1951

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #781)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE CHEMICALS IN OUR WATER

At the outbreak of the Second World War, Government agencies and private industries seeking locations for defense plants or military installations, discovered that no adequate information was available concerning the chemical quality of the water of Pennsylvania's streams. The State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce had already taken steps to collect such information and in 1944 systematic studies were begun under an agreement between the U. S. Geological Survey, the State Planning Board, the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce and the Department of Forests and Waters. These water quality studies have been maintained continuously ever since. A recent publication of the Planning Board, "Chemical Character of Surface Water in Pennsylvania", provides information as to the chemical content of surface waters and covers every important tributary stream as well as all the river systems of the Commonwealth. Earlier reports contained data for the years 1944 to 1946. These reports are available to industries, analytical chemists, engineers and water use specialists.

Everyone is familiar with the fact that water in different localities differs in taste and in hardness and quite often possesses a characteristic color. Chemists have long ago discovered that traces of almost every known chemical element may be found in the water of rivers, lakes or oceans. This is because water is a universal solvent.

Every year five thousand tons of rain or snow descend upon each acre of Pennsylvania's soil. As that precipitation falls through the air it begins to absorb carbonic acid and nitrogen as well as the fine particles suspended in the air in the form of smoke or dust, so that before rain reaches the earth it already has a detectable chemical content. As it flows over the land and percolates through the soil, it continues to dissolve, or carry in suspension, small quantities of almost everything with which it comes in contact.

Since our streams are both sources of water supply and means of drainage, the water in our brooks and rivers also absorbs various wastes and impurities. Sometimes the dissolved chemicals are very considerable in quantity and are deposited in water pipes and boiler tubes in the form of scale, which may be a source of serious trouble and expense. Large amounts of calcium and manganese compounds cause water to become so hard that excessive quantities of soap are required to form a lather, unless the water is treated to neutralize these salts.

Even small quantities of certain chemicals may affect the utility of water. A small amount of dissolved fluorine decreases the tendency of teeth to decay and is being introduced into the water of several cities as an aid to dental health. Larger amounts of fluorine, however, (over one part in a million) will cause the enamel on teeth to become mottled and unsightly. Small quantities of iron cause stains on sinks and bathroom fixtures and upon clothing washed in the water. Small amounts of manganese are especially injurious in textile processing, while silica contributes to the formation of troublesome deposits on boiler tubes and steam turbine blades.

Each industry has its own peculiar problems arising from chemical substances dissolved by water, so that the information provided by the Planning Board's report will assist in the proper location of new manufacturing plants and will aid existing plants in making better use of their present water supply. --30--

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1951

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #782)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

AT THE CLOSE OF 1951

Christmas Week, 1951, closes a year of great uncertainty and of great achievement. Employment in our factories and stores has reached the highest point in the past six years. The value of our State's production and the wages and salaries paid in our factories and mines have reached a larger total than ever before. Though inflation of our currency makes the high wages and salaries of this troubled year often a source of doubtful satisfaction, the work done and the products turned out are close to an all-time high.

Preparation for the national defense is slowly becoming the chief concern of our industrial activity. Thousands of Pennsylvania boys are facing a bleak winter in Korea, but the year closes on a note of hope that this undeclared war can be ended and that if it is ended by an armistice, the common sense and intelligence of the world may apply itself to the solution of this costly and utterly dangerous conflict of interests between the democratic nations and those behind the Iron Curtain.

Christmas, however, should not pass without our remembering that nearly one-tenth of all the American boys now on the firing line in Korea are sons of Pennsylvania, that the products which come from our factories are more and more the supplies necessary to enable those boys to protect their lives and to defend our cause, and that upon the shells, the guns, the tanks, the clothing and the food which we are producing today, depends our power to compel a peaceful solution to these grave problems now confronting our Nation and the world.

Pennsylvania has learned during the past year that despite the great migration which occurred toward the Western states during the Second World War, it still has the second largest civilian population in our country, and that more people live in its beautiful and productive countryside than in the rural areas of any other state in the Nation. We know also that the greatest industrial expansion occurring in America during the past year has taken place in Pennsylvania, that despite the fact that many economists have proclaimed that the center of the steel industry was moving Westward from Pennsylvania, the largest steel mill ever constructed was begun this year in the Keystone State on the banks of the Delaware, and is now nearing completion. Pennsylvanians also may realize that we close the year 1951 with a greater capacity for the production of all things needed, either in peace or war, than ever before in our history.

Despite the many disturbing things which have occurred to trouble the people of our Nation during this year, Pennsylvanians have every ground for confidence that in all those fundamentals important to the future of our Commonwealth, the State has made remarkable progress, and that it approaches the year 1952 with greater improvement to its physical resources than ever before during the 20th Century.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #783)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS THE NATION IN DEVELOPMENT OF ITS COAL MINES

Pennsylvania leads all states in the Nation in coal mine construction authorized by the Defense Solid Fuels Administration. These authorizations approve the use of controlled materials for construction necessary to insure the supply of solid fuels under the Materials Allocation Plan. Construction authorized in Pennsylvania for the fourth quarter of 1951 and the first quarter of 1952, under this plan, is more than half of all coal mine construction for the entire Nation. The National total for the half-year ending in March in 1952 is $137,240,995, of which Pennsylvania mine construction accounts for $69,597,534, or 50.7%. In the second state, Illinois, approved projects totaled $18,222,251, or 13.3%; Alabama was third with 13.1% of the total and West Virginia was fourth with 11.4%. Of the 69 million dollars worth of coal mining construction approved for Pennsylvania, nearly 60 million dollars will be spent on the opening of new mines or the development of mines now in production.

From the beginning of the history of coal mining in America, Pennsylvania has led the Nation in its total tonnage of coal, but for some years past, this leadership has narrowed and Pennsylvania has been dependent upon the combined tonnage of hard and soft coal to hold its place as the foremost producer of solid fuels. Since the Commonwealth also leads the Nation in Defense Plant Construction, the large sums being spent now on mine improvement in the Commonwealth are highly encouraging as to the future of our production, both in raw materials and in manufactured goods.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #784)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

THE EFFECT OF DEFENSE ON PENNSYLVANIA'S INDUSTRIES

How seriously the demands of the Armed Forces affect the economy of Pennsylvania is shown by a record of industries which experience a mushroom growth in the State during a period of defense activity and become relatively unimportant in times of peace.

Beehive coke which is produced close to the mine mouth in our Western counties, was once the only type of coke on the market. It is produced in long rows of brick ovens which cover the hillsides in Southwestern Pennsylvania. These beehive ovens yield none of the valuable tars, oils and gases obtained through the by-product process, but their coke is in heavy demand during every period of high steel production and consequently during every period of stepped-up defense activity.

In 1920 at the close of the First World War, Pennsylvania was producing more than 16 million tons of beehive coke, according to the records of the Department of Internal Affairs. By 1921, the State's output of this type of coke had fallen to one-fourth its war-time peak. In subsequent years the growth of by-product plants produced a serious loss of demand for beehive coke and by 1934 the recorded output of that product had fallen to about 186,000 tons. During the Second World War, however, demand increased rapidly and, at its peak in 1943, beehive production in the State totaled 6,934,000 tons, only to decline to less than half of that by 1949, but it is now rising again toward the level attained during the most active year of defense activity in the Second World War. The demand for beehive coke indicates, of course, the extraordinary activity of Pennsylvania's steel mills which, during the past year, have undoubtedly topped all previous records, with an output of approximately 30 million tons. This last figure, by the way, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, represents a steel tonnage for

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the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania exceeding that ever produced by any foreign nation.

Another industry strongly influenced by defense activity is the manufacture of aircraft and aircraft parts. Pennsylvania has never, in peace time, had a very high record in aircraft manufacture, although it leads the Nation in the production of helicopters. The aircraft industry of our State - which in 1921 provided employment for three persons, of whom only one was a wage earner, and accounted for a product valued at $12,500 - became, in 1943 during the Second World War, a gigantic industry with a product valued, according to the Department of Internal Affairs, at more than 350 million dollars, that year it employed 57,800 workers and paid out $163,537,000 in salaries and wages.

In the years that followed the Second World War, however, the aircraft industry declined quite rapidly until by 1949 it employed only 2,376 workers, its product had dropped from 350 million dollars to 15 million and its wages and salaries had declined from 163 million dollars in 1943 to $7,687,000 in 1949. By 1950, however, this industry was on the rise again in the State. It nearly doubled the value of its production within one year and also nearly doubled its wages. Though the record for 1951 is not yet available, it is likely that the rate of increase shown last year has been continued and that the manufacture of aircraft and parts has again become one of the State's most important branches of manufacture.

Ship building, like the manufacture of aircraft, is an industry greatly affected by defense activity. In 1919, in the First World War, the records of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs show that Pennsylvania's ship yards employed 64,900 workers. In 1928, which was a year of great activity in other lines, the workers in our ship yards had declined to 2,281. The annual value of the product of the industry dropped from 210 million to 8 million dollars in the nine years after the close of the First World War. A moderate recovery followed however. By 1940 ship building was employing nearly 8,000 workers. Then with the outbreak of the Second World War, employment increased ten-fold. In 1943 Pennsylvania's ship yards required the services of 73,000 workers, and by 1944, the value of their product had increased to 591 million dollars and their wages and salaries had jumped from a low of a little more than 3 million dollars in 1933 to more than 233 million in 1944.

In the years of troubled peace following the Second World War, Pennsylvania ship building declined again and became a minor industry which is not yet showing the full effects of our defense activity in other fields.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #785)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA STEPS UP ITS PRODUCTION FOR DEFENSE

Pennsylvania's progress in production for the National defense is illustrated by the changes which have occurred during the past year in the relative importance of the State in the award of military prime contracts. In the fiscal year of 1951 (July 1950 through June 1951) Pennsylvania's total of $1,421,275,000, as reported by the Munitions Board, was eighth in the Nation and represented only 4.8 percent of the National total. Three months later Pennsylvania had become fifth in the Nation with a total to that date of $1,982,072,000, but of the contracts awarded during the last three months of that period (from July 1951 through September 1951) Pennsylvania's $560,797,000 was 8.7% of the National total and the State was third in direct contract awards during that period.

The Munitions Board's reports on direct defense contracts do not necessarily indicate the State in which the actual defense work will be done, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out. Awards made to a large company with many branch plants are usually credited to the State in which the company's central office happens to be located. For this reason records of direct military contracts rarely indicate the full contribution which Pennsylvania makes to the Nation's defense activity. Military prime contracts also rarely reveal the source of the steel, coal, and other materials which are essential in ship building, in the construction of tanks and guns, railroad cars, pipe lines, or buildings and housing, since such materials are not usually bought directly by the Government. A more important measure of what Pennsylvania is doing to expand its capacity and direct its industry toward the production of military items is the fact that, both in mining and manufacturing, it leads the Nation in plant expansion authorized by the Defense Production Administration.

One further evidence of this fact was recently announced by the Defense Solid Fuels Administration, whose latest report shows that Pennsylvania also leads the Nation in the controlled materials allocated for coke oven and coal-chemical construction projects for the first quarter of 1952. The authorized projects for the Nation total $190,000,000, of which $41,000,000 is to be spent by Pennsylvania companies in expanding their capacity and improving their facilities for the manufacture of oven coke and the vital by-products of which the State is already the Nation's most important producer.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #786)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA HOLDS LEAD IN HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT

Since 1946, Pennsylvania has led all states in our Nation in highway construction. The total State and local construction of Pennsylvania's roads in the period beginning January 1947 and ending September 1951, represented more than ten percent of all highway construction expenditures in the Nation. Pennsylvania's total for that period, as reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce, was 931 million dollars.

No one who has traveled our highways during the past several years can fail to be aware of the tremendous efforts being put forth by our State Government to make certain that our 41,000 miles of State highway shall provide the people of our Commonwealth, as well as all visitors to Pennsylvania, with the best possible routes of travel at every season of the year.

Back in the closing years of the 18th Century, Pennsylvania began the modern age of highway construction in America by the completion of a surfaced turnpike between Philadelphia and Lancaster, the first undertaking of that kind in North America. Though the Incas of Peru had developed a system of highways between the coast and interior of their country long before the Spanish conquest, Pennsylvania's position as the pioneer in highway development in North America is unquestioned. The completion of our Turnpike between Philadelphia and the Ohio border, and the recent authorization of extensions and supplementary roads have provided the Nation with a link between the Atlantic coastal states and those west of the Alleghenies, which may prove of incalculable benefit in the event of War. The precedent of that highway has already led to the construction of a turnpike in New Jersey and to plans for a similar construction in the State of Ohio.

Pennsylvania, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, has occupied such a strategic position at the crossroads of the industrial East and as the original gateway to the West, that its Government and its people have always realized the prime importance of good communications, both by highway and rail road.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #787)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

15,000 NEW BUSINESS FIRMS WITHIN ONE YEAR

During the 12 months ending June 30, 1951, according to information compiled by the Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation of the Department of Labor and Industry, 15,500 new business firms were added to the list of the State's employers, of which number 1264 were new manufacturing establishments.

While this record of continuous business growth does not take account of firms going out of business during the year, it does illustrate the continuous operation of human ambition in a system of free enterprise. It means that, during the year covered by these data, more than 15,000 Pennsylvanians had the courage to strike out for themselves by establishing new businesses, either in manufacturing some product which they believed would be of use, or in opening one of the many types of stores or service establishments.

The record of new companies shows, as would be expected, that the favorite locations for new enterprise were Philadelphia, where more than 3,000 firms began operations in the 1950-1951 period, Allegheny, with more than 2,000, Montgomery, 695, Delaware, 635, Luzerne, 494, Westmoreland, 450, Berks, 390, and Lackawanna, 352. But from 200 to 350 new establishments were also started during the yearly period in each of the following counties: Erie, Schuylkill, Bucks, Lancaster, York, Washington, Northampton, Fayette, Dauphin, Lehigh, Chester and Cambria Counties, and there was no county in our Commonwealth which did not contribute its addition to our new business population.

In the State as a whole, new manufacturing establishments represented 8% of the increase in new business, but in several of our counties, the percentage was notably higher. In Bucks County, which is now experiencing what is perhaps the largest business boom of any section of our Nation, more than 11% of all new firms were in the manufacturing field. In Lackawanna, Luzerne, Lancaster, and York Counties, 10% or more of all new companies represented the so-called productive industries. In Berks, Fayette, Montgomery, and Philadelphia, more than 9% of all new companies were in the manufacturing field.

This increase in business firms, together with facts previously emphasized in these releases of the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, show that in Pennsylvania, businessmen are making good use of the opportunities presented by our Commonwealth for new enterprise.

In the creation of new facilities for mining, for manufacturing, and for the production of coke and coal-tar products, Pennsylvania leads the Nation in Certificates of Necessity granted by the Defense Production Board for new construction, and it is probable that at no time in the peace-time history of our State has productive capacity expanded so rapidly as in the past two years.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #788)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

OUR FUTURE POPULATION

The Bureau of the Census released for publication last week a series of projections or forecasts of the population of each of our states for the years 1955 and 1960. These projections give the inquiring citizen three choices: a low estimate, a medium estimate and a high estimate. In the case of Pennsylvania, these estimates for 1960 differ by more than 1,230,000 persons. The low estimate for 1960 gives the State 10,755,000 and the high estimate a population of 11,992,000, so that one may conclude either that Pennsylvania will grow only at a very moderate rate of approximately two and one-half percent over the next ten years, or that our increase in population will be nearly 15%, a higher rate than has been experienced by the State for 30 years.

To a person wishing to make some practical use of a population estimate, these figures are of very little help, nor does the medium estimate of the Census Bureaus, which gives the State a 1960 population of 11,266,000, offer any particular assurance of accuracy. As a matter of fact, the range of these estimates is so extreme, as is usual with population forecasts, that one is left in a position not much better than if the Weather Bureau predicted for tomorrow, either warmer with a heavy rain, cloudy with light showers, or fair and colder, leaving the choice to whoever was interested in the information.

Because of these difficulties, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce has, for the past ten years, made its own estimates to determine what the future population of the State is likely to be. It has also, every two years, attempted to estimate the current population of the individual counties on the basis of information provided by the annual school census and by the vital statistics available from the Department of Health.

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The long-range estimate of the State Planning Board, like that of the Census, is based on a mathematical formula. Since we do not know, and there is no way of foretelling, the migration which will occur over the next ten years, a long-range estimate of population growth is usually arrived at by examining the whole history of a state or country, to see if the growth of the population reveals some definite statistical law. In the case of Pennsylvania this involves an examination of the population from 1790 to date.

If a mathematical formula can be derived which describes the population growth up to a final year such as 1950, there is fair probability that the same trend will continue for another ten years. An estimate based on such a series, whatever its faults, does not straddle between a low, a medium and a high value for future population. The series which has been calculated by the staff of the State Planning Board does not constitute a prediction, but does lead to the conclusion that, if changes in the rate of growth which have prevailed through the whole history of Pennsylvania as a State persist to 1960, the population of the Commonwealth in that year will be 10,929,000. The basis for having some confidence in this figure as representing a reasonable expectation, is the fact that in a report dated October, 1942, The State Planning Board announced that the probable increase in Pennsylvania's population between 1940 and 1950 would be 593,000. The actual increase, as recorded by the Census eight years later, was 597,832. The figure of 10,493,000, which the Planning Board then stated to be the logical consequence of the growth rate changes of the past, was only one-twentieth of one percent below the official figure arrived at by the U. S. Census of 10,498,000. This represented one of the most accurate population projections ever made for an American State.

Two years before the first announcement by the Census as to age distribution in Pennsylvania, the State Planning Board estimated that by 1950 the percentage of people over 65 in the State's population would have increased to 8.5% and that their number would exceed 900,000. The preliminary report on age distribution in the Commonwealth in 1950, issued by the Census in 1951 has since showed a Pennsylvania population 65 years and older, of 901,000, which was 8.58% of the State's total population.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #789)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

ONE-SEVENTH OF ALL DEFENSE PLANT EXPANSION OCCURRING IN PENNSYLVANIA

The latest report of the Defense Production Administration shows that Pennsylvania is still far ahead in the total value of new defense plant construction, leading Texas, its nearest rival among the states, by nearly $200,000,000. Pennsylvania defense plants and facilities so far approved by the Defense Production Administration for tax amortization, have an anticipated cost of $1,272,000,000 and represent one-seventh of all such construction in our Nation, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out. Up to November 30, 1951, the Philadelphia area is credited with $552,000,000 of approved expenditures for plant expansion. This exceeds the total of all New England or that of New York State, or of Indiana or Illinois and is the highest for any metropolitan area in the United States. Pittsburgh, with a total of $450,914,000, is second in the Nation among industrial areas contained within a single state.

In either the Pittsburgh or Philadelphia area, the value of approved construction is greater than that in the State of California. In Ohio, the number of certificates approved exceeds that in Pennsylvania, but the total value of proposed investment of private capital in defense construction in Pennsylvania exceeds that in Ohio by $500,000,000.

In addition to this record of expansion in the State's two largest cities, Reading, Allentown, Bethlehem, Johnstown, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton, Scranton, York, Altoona, Erie, and Lancaster have been awarded certificates of necessity totaling more than $146,500,000. Mercer County, Pennsylvania, classified by the Defense Production Administration as being in the Youngstown industrial district, accounts for 26½ million dollars while 96 million in defense plant expansion is credited to smaller Pennsylvania communities.

A considerable part of Pennsylvania's Federally approved plant and facilities construction is in the steel industry in which the State is already far ahead of all other areas in the value of its production. Not many years ago, it was frequently asserted that the center of the steel industry was shifting west from Pennsylvania and that the State's leadership would be surrendered to areas along the Great Lakes or down the Ohio. The developments of the past few years have not dealt kindly with such prophecies. Pennsylvania's greatly increased steel capacity now under construction, or already in operation, insures that the State will maintain its leadership in this fundamental American industry over the foreseeable future.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #790)

Prepared for the (Editor: insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

SPEED ON OUR HIGHWAYS

One principal cause of America's high record of deaths from traffic accidents is the fact that few drivers are aware of what a velocity of 50 miles an hour means in destructive force. People crowd into a circus tent to be thrilled by the performance of a tight-rope walker or an acrobat whose feats are performed at perhaps 75 feet above the level of the ground. Few people, however, appreciate the fact that a man or woman driving a car along the highway at the legal speed of 50 miles an hour is moving at a velocity which is equivalent to a free fall of 83 feet. Even more disturbing is the fact that the collision of two cars, each moving at a rate of 50 miles an hour in opposite directions, releases a force equivalent to that which the drivers would experience if their cars went over the edge of a cliff and fell 330 feet. It is no wonder, therefore, that cars which have been in collisions sometimes show such appalling effects of the forces which have been released by their momentum. That people sometimes survive such impacts is, of course, due to the fact that the collision does not occur instantly; the shell or frame of a car absorbs part of the force of the collision and allows a fraction of a second for the motion to be checked, much as happens when a man falls off a cliff into the top of a tree, or out of a window into a load of cardboard boxes. One cannot however, normally anticipate such good luck.

People who would, under no conceivable circumstance, walk out on a narrow plank over the edge of a 300-foot precipice, or crawl out on the ledge of a building that far above the street level, often drive with great nonchalance past opposing traffic where the margin of safety between their car and others moving in an opposite direction, or between their fender and obstructions along the highway if often less than a foot of clearance.

However startling these figures may appear, they become relatively insignificant, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, when one considers the effect of a collision at 70 miles an hour. Hitting a solid object at 70 miles an hour is equivalent to the effect of a fall of 160 feet. The collision of two cars moving in opposite directions at 70 miles an hour is equivalent to a fall from the roof of a 50-story building - a distance of one-eighth of a mile. A little consideration of these facts, based on the laws of motion might convince some of our drivers that the deceptive ease with which a car can accelerate to 50 or 70 miles an hour conceals a very grave danger which is not any less because of the fact that motorists have become accustomed to driving at high speed.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #791)

THE PIONEER OF PETROLEUM

In the light of subsequent history, one of the most ironic and pathetic letters ever written was that penned by "Colonel" Edwin L. Drake in February 1871, to one of his friends in the oil industry. "I am confined to the house now, as we have about 16 inches of snow and the weather has been very cold for this locality. I have coal enough to last this week out. My wife has just told me not to worry as a young lady in the neighborhood wants a dress made and she has taken the job for four dollars and this will buy us a half ton of coal. I hope you and yours may never be obliged to figure quite so close to keep from freezing. If my wife had a sewing machine she could get along much better . . ."

This letter was written almost a century ago by the first man ever to drill a commercial oil well - the man whose activities brought into existence an industry whose products are valued at many billions of dollars every year and are of such great importance in modern life as frequently to have brought about the danger of a third world war.

A few years after the writing of that letter, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in an unprecedented but highly justified act of its General Assembly, provided a civil pension of $1500 a year to Drake, and afterwards to his wife, for as long as either one of them lived.

The qualities of persistence and imagination necessary to such a pioneer activity as that which brought in the world's first drilled oil well near Titusville, are not precisely the same as those which were required to amass a great fortune from the discovery. Historians of the industry have generally accepted Drake's claim that, "I did invent the driving pipe and drive it and without that they could not bore on bottom lands when the earth is full of water. And I claim to have bored the first well that ever was bored for petroleum in America and can show the well and if I had not done it, it would not have been to this day."

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Even in the recollection of the $1500 civil pension granted by our Commonwealth, the picture of Mrs. Drake, laboring, "many an hour when she should be sleeping," sewing dresses by hand to support the sick old man whose activities have changed the whole pattern of modern life, is not too pleasant to look back upon. Yet a similar fate has befallen pioneers in many fields.

During the ninety years since the drilling of Drake's well, thousands of people have been enriched and millions benefited by the labors of that obscure railroad conductor, and Pennsylvania has had the peculiar honor of having developed the rival fuel to its unique treasure of Anthracite and its immense deposits of bituminous coal.

Today our State is among the smaller producers of crude oil, although its total output over the years since 1859 has been enormous. Pennsylvania crude is still, however, an extremely important product. It is particularly valuable in yielding a high grade of lubricating oil. Its qulity is so distinctive that the price per barrel is more than 90% higher than the average of oil from other parts of the United States.

Although our Commonwealth, which for so many years was the leading oil center of the world, has yielded that claim to other states in the west and south, oil and oil refining is still an important field of Pennsylvania enterprise. Though the State's output of crude petroleum is now less than one per cent of that for the nation as a whole, the great oil refineries in the western part of the State and along the Delaware are among the most productive in the nation. The State's output of gasoline in 1950, the last year for which a report is now available - 74,687,000 barrels according to records of the Department of Internal Affairs - places it among the first four states in petroleum refining and gives it unquestioned leadership in the eastern United States.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #792)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

NEW AIR PHOTOGRAPHS NOW READY FOR 43 COUNTIES

Forty-three counties have been covered by new aerial photography during the past three years; ten others are scheduled for completion this year. By the end of the year modern aerial photographs will be available for every portion of Pennsylvania.

These photographs have been made possible by a cooperative State-Federal program, the second such program initiated by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. The first program was undertaken in 1937 with the cooperation of four State agencies and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and was completed in June 1941. It provided a file of photographs which filled an unexpected need in finding suitable locations for many war plants and military installations during the second World War. Since the War they have been in constant use by government agencies and public utility companies in laying out routes for highways, pipe lines, telephone and electric power lines and extensions to other communication networks.

Private industries, in search of suitable plant locations have found the aerial photographs to be invaluable. Geologists, mining engineers, foresters and farmers utilize these photographs in solving their problems.

The changes brought about by war and post-war industrial and civic developments have made the earlier photographs obsolete for many purposes, so that this second program became necessary. The work has been financed by the State Planning Board, the Department of Highways, the Department of Forests and Waters, the Department of Mines, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Prints and enlargements of the new photographs wherever they have been taken may be purchased at reasonable rates from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The direct prints measure 9 x 9 inches and show the area at a scale of 1 to 20,000. They may be enlarged up to a scale of one inch equals 400 feet and are then 40 inches square. For many uses one-quarter of a negative may be enlarged to a scale of one inch equals 200 feet. When ordering, it is necessary to furnish the identifying print number and symbol. The State Planning Board will furnish these data to business organizations, civil authorities, engineers and other responsible users providing they describe fully the area in which they are interested.

These photographs will be invaluable to the Commissioners of most of our counties for use in preparing tax maps now mandated by recent legislation.

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They will provide a base upon which to assemble data concerning ownership, area and valuation of properties from which tax maps may be drawn.

In making these new aerial photographs available at this time, the State Planning Board has again demonstrated one phase of the value of long range planning. As far back as 1937 the problem of providing aerial photographs for tax assessment purposes was recognized, and the present photographs reflect years of continuing research and improvement in photographic materials, cameras, and techniques.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #793)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF OUR STATE'S GREAT SEAPORT

A recent announcement by the Chief of the Bureau of Port Operations that the commerce of the Port of Philadelphia established a new record in 1952, calls attention to the remarkable progress being made by the industries and commerce along the Delaware River. It has often been assumed that the location of Philadelphia, eighty miles up the Delaware, was a serious handicap to the further development of our State's great seaport. There is ample evidence, however, in the history of both Philadelphia and the great Port of London, that this is not so.

London, until very recently the busiest seaport in the world, is located on a river whose course is so tortuous that its navigation requires three successive pilots before a vessel is brought safely into dock. The river is narrow and choked with traffic; the average spring tide exceeds 20 feet, causing serious problems for ships arriving and departing along the winding channel and also for ships approaching the docks. In addition to these difficulties, the port of London, like the city itself, is subject to the visitation of heavy fogs at certain seasons of the year - fogs so dense that navigation of the river can proceed only with the utmost caution while traffic on the London streets is brought virtually to a stop.

With all of these handicaps, the Port of London, for hundreds of years, has fulfilled its obligations as the commercial center of the British Empire and the chief entrance port of Western Europe. Yet neither the average inhabitant of London nor even one who travels up and down the Thames from Westminster Bridge to Tilbury, is conscious of the tremendous mercantile activity going on in the great docking basins which are entered through channels cut into the river bank and accommodate ships of every nation in the world.

What has been achieved in London against such terrific handicaps illustrates the possibilities and advantages of America's great fresh-water seaport along the Delaware, and the survival of London despite every effort of the German luftwaffe to blast it out of existence emphasizes the security advantages which Philadelphia also offers of a seaport which can be defended from coastal attack.

The growing international responsibilities of the United States and the growing productive capacity of all the territory east of the Mississippi promise that, if years of peace succeed this troubled decade, all of our eastern seaports will need their utmost capacity to handle the Atlantic commerce of our Nation.

With a tide of approximately 5½ feet at Chestnut Street, little hazard of fog, a long open season even on the upper river, and the most diversified industrial pattern of any area in the United States, the possibilities for the future development of the Port of Philadelphia are practically unlimited.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #794)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

THE PATENT MEDICINE THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

Among the most remarkable and decisive events of world history during the past 100 years, is one which occurred on Pennsylvania soil and for which the citizens of this State are chiefly responsible. In the opinion of future generations it may rank second in importance only to that other great Pennsylvania event, the signing of the Declaration of Independence. That event was the birth of the oil industry -- an industry which has remade the modern world.

Though Edwin Drake drilled the first commercial oil well near Titusville in 1859, and was the first to make use of an iron tube or casing to enable his drills to penetrate loose, wet sands and unconsolidated earth, he was by no means the pioneer in the production of Pennsylvania petroleum, nor did he discover its use as a source of lubricants and illuminating oil. Credit for that development goes to Samuel M. Kier, a citizen of Pittsburgh, who developed a practicable method of producing "coal oil" from crude petroleum, several years before the drilling of Drake's well.

During the 1840's diggers of salt wells in the neighborhood of Tarentum, Pennsylvania, occasionally struck a stratum of sandstone containing a black, tarry substance which discolored the salt brine and gave the salt an unpleasant taste. Perhaps on the primitive theory that any strong-smelling or bitter substance had powerful medicinal qualities, this oil became a popular "cure-all" and was bottled and sold in limited quantities when skimmed from the salt wells or from the surface of creeks and pools in Pennsylvania's northwestern counties. Samuel Kier engaged in this business and bottled a product known as "Kier's Rock Oil". With the digging of more and more salt wells, this rock oil became so plentiful that the market value seriously declined. Threatened with a loss of his business, Kier experimented with distilling petroleum and found that the resulting product was a colorless oil, similar to the "kerosene" or "coal oil" which had recently been developed by a man named Abraham Gessner.

Gessner's kerosene was produced by the distillation of coal and was the first crude experiment in a process now being developed to produce gasoline and lubricating oil from oil shales and bituminous coal, but Gessner, like many inventors, was 100 years before his time for Kier found that kerosene could be produced much more easily from petroleum than from coal. As a result of this discovery and of Kier's invention of an improved burner for the traditional whale oil lamp, a market was developed for Kier's so-called "carbon oil", but the production was limited by the amount of oil found in the salt wells. As a consequence, when Drake succeeded in drilling the first artesian oil well in 1859, the value of kerosene or "carbon oil" was already partly realized and two years after the drilling of Drake's well the oil industry was well established. From 2,000 barrels in 1859, Pennsylvania's output increased to more than 2 million barrels in 1861, by which years oil had been exported to many foreign countries and knowledge had been gained as to the chemical properties of this new industrial fluid. In 1861, two years after the first run from Drake's well, an article was published in the London Times, detailing the

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various products obtainable from crude oil, such as, parafine wax, naphtha, lubricating oils, benzole, from which analine and magenta dyes could be produced, and solvents which could be used as a substitute for turpentine in paint, and to dissolve India rubber. Considerable concern was being expressed in England at that time that the Civil War might make it difficult to ship Pennsylvania petroleum to London and Liverpool.

Following that war the oil production of the Keystone State rapidly increased, reaching its peak in 1891 when the State's output totaled 31,424,000 barrels. Great oil fields in the West and South now dominate the production of petroleum, but Pennsylvania's importance in this now vital industry is still maintained by the superior quality of its more limited output.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1952

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #795)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FIVE THOUSAND GOVERNMENTS

A recent report of the U. S. Bureau of the Census shows that Pennsylvania is one of the nine states in our nation which had more than 5,000 governmental units in 1951. The total number of such units in our Commonwealth, as reported by the Census, is 5,178.

The unassailable strength of the American system of government lies in this system of interwoven authority by which the people express their will in regard to every type of activity which influences their lives. In the beginning of our nation's history, all authority resided in the government of the 13 colonies which became the 13 original states. When the Constitution of the United States was adopted, these states conceded to the Federal government certain powers which were necessary for their protection and for the management of their common interests as part of the nation. The states also ceded to local authorities through their individual constitutions, the right to deal with matters of purely local concern.

In Pennsylvania, the governmental units to which the State granted various degrees of power, were counties, cities, boroughs, townships and towns. As the state became settled, it was seen that counties of large population and counties of small population required somewhat different grants of power with a different salary scale for their officials, depending upon the extent of their responsibility, so that eventually, eight classes of counties were created. Each of the three largest cities was given a separate class and all other cities were grouped as cities of the third class. Two classes of townships were created on the basis of population density and one town (Bloomsburg) retained a form of government somewhat different from that of a borough.

Since public education was an important concern in every part of the State, and one which it was felt wise to divorce from other political considerations, school districts were established governed by school directors who were elected officials with the power to levy taxes, employ teachers and erect necessary buildings.

A later development was the granting of power to municipalities or counties to create special districts and authorities for the erection and management of housing, to redevelop slum areas, or to operate public facilities.

Pennsylvania's total of 5,178 governmental units, as reported by the U. S. Census, includes the 66 counties, which until last year numbered 67 because of the inclusion of Philadelphia, 989 municipalities which includes our first class city, Philadelphia; our second class city, Pittsburgh; our second class (a) city, Scranton; our 47 third class cities, our 938 boroughs and our one town. It also includes 1,573 townships of the first or second class, 30 "special districts" which are made up of 26 housing authorities and four water and sewer districts, and finally, 2,519 school districts.

This Census classification, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, does not by any means include all of these "special districts"

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or authorities in the Commonwealth. It omits the 28 County Soil Conservation Districts, 19 Redevelopment Authorities, 12 additional City or County Housing Authorities not included in the Census total, some 50 active Municipal Authorities and several other general authorities with special functions such as the General State Authority; the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; the Delaware River Port Authority; the State Highway and Bridge Authority and the Public School Building Authority.

Each of these more than 5,000 governmental units was created to fulfill a definite need and to express the will of the people over a certain area or for a certain type of activity. They have operated, through the years, with surprisingly little friction or conflict to built up the great structure of American representative government. When one considers that in the United States there are 119,465 governmental units one realizes how deeply enmeshed in the nature of American life is the power and practice of self rule and how absolutely different the American way of life really is from any which is based on power exercised by a single group ~~of~~ OR by a single man.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #796)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

OUR LARGEST AND SMALLEST COMMUNITIES

Among the 989 cities and boroughs in Pennsylvania are to be found those remarkable contrasts in the numbers of inhabitants which have given Pennsylvania the reputation of having the most diversified population distribution of any State in the nation. The State's largest city, Philadelphia, has a population of 2,071,605. The smallest city, Corry, in Erie County, has a population of 7,911. The Census reports a population of 38,126 in Norristown, the State's largest borough and in the State's smallest borough, Livermore, in Westmoreland County, a population of 57 persons.

Seven Pennsylvania boroughs had a population of less than 100 persons each. The total number living in those seven was only 529, which is less than that of an average city block. Bloomsburg, the State's only town, had 10,633 persons in 1950, which makes it larger than five of the State's third class cities.

Among the State's 1,572 townships, as great a disparity exists in population as among the cities or boroughs. There are two classes of townships - those having a population of over 300 per square mile may elect to become townships of the first-class with increased powers of self-government. The largest first-class township, Upper Darby. The smallest first-class township is West Lebanon in Lebanon County, with a population of 1,050 persons.

The second-class township with the smallest population and also the least populous civil division in Pennsylvania in 1950, according to the Census, was Barclay township in Bradford County, with a population of three. Fifteen second-class townships had a population of less than 100, but the largest second-class township, Hempfield in Westmoreland County, had a 1950 population of 22,463, which was more than that of 24 of the State's third class cities.

Standing apart from all other civil divisions in the State because of its unique character, is the Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Warren County, with a listed population of 17 persons.

It might be imagined that the variety in form of government revealed by these returns of the 1950 Census would cause an inconvenient lack of uniformity in the operation of local government. This may sometimes be true, but, as the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, that very variety and lack of uniformity is in many ways a source of strength to the Commonwealth. Many of these differences as to type of government arose long in the past, and are a source of intense local pride.

The secret of a successful government is always the interest maintained by the citizens of a community in managing their own affairs. Whatever abets that interest whether it be logical or not, or lacking in uniformity from place to place, is nevertheless, an advantage to the Commonwealth and to the American system of self-government.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #797)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PROTECT PENNSYLVANIA'S WILDFLOWERS

Everywhere in the world, Spring is good news. Its celebration and the higher spirits it brings to mankind unite us to the people of every northern land, and also to our remote ancestors. To them, the coming of Spring relieved a great anxiety that the cold of winter might last forever. We have learned that such a disaster is not very likely to occur. We also know, with pleasant anticipations, that the coming of summer weather will, for more than half a year, bring us closer to the outdoors and to a more natural and healthful way of living.

Nowhere in our country is Spring more beautiful than in Pennsylvania. At some time close to Washington's Birthday each year, the snowdrops in our gardens open their drooping petals and forecast that long procession of summer days which will so surely follow, and those billions upon billions of flowers which will decorate our fields and gardens until the killing frosts of November put an end to this long annual display of the miracles of nature.

The skunk cabbage along the brooks, the hyacinths and daffodils are already in bloom on our lawns and in our gardens. The hepatica, arbutus and blood root in the open woodlands, the saxifrage on the hilltops, the wood and rue anemones, the yellow ladyslipper, the spring beauty and the Star of Bethlehem, will all be along very soon. Scattered through our forests, the red bud, the shad bush and the dogwood present an effect of color quite different from that seen in either a New England or a European Spring.

Many of Pennsylvania's early Spring flowers are rare and fugitive. None of them should be picked. They are not good indoor flowers. They have soaked up too little sunlight to flourish on a mantle or a table top as the late Spring or summer flowers will do, but they are part of Pennsylvania's heritage. Hundreds of thousands of years have been spent in developing their delicate variety. It is against Pennsylvania law to pick wildflowers without the owner's permission, but to protect them is also the duty of civilized people everywhere. To enjoy them is a privilege which we can share with men of all races and all past ages, but it is a privilege which we and we alone can preserve for those who inherit our opportunity of living here on Pennsylvania soil.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #798)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

OUR RECORD OF SAVINGS

Accumulated savings in the form of time deposits in Pennsylvania banks and in the Pennsylvania offices of the Postal Savings System, totaled approximately $4,200,000,000 last year. Of this total, savings bank deposits accounted for about $4,062,000,000, while more than $141,000,000 savings were reported by Pennsylvania Post Offices receiving Postal deposits. Twenty-nine percent of our Postal Savings and 31 percent of all time deposits in banks were credited to Philadelphia, which reported $1,319,000,000 in its savings banks and $40,928,000 in its Postal Savings accounts according to data compiled by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. Allegheny County was second with $17,245,000 in Postal Savings deposits and $595,000,000 in its savings banks.

Considering savings bank deposits alone, Luzerne County ranked third in the State with a total of $183,267,000; York, 4th - $113,574,000; Lackawanna, 5th - $106,821,000; Northampton, 6th - $100,444,000; Montgomery, 7th - $96,822,000; Berks, 8th - $89,008,000; Westmoreland, 9th - $88,030,000 and Schuylkill, 10th - $83,353,000.

After Philadelphia and Allegheny, the following counties make up the first ten in the State in Postal Savings: Fayette, 3rd - $9,305,000; Erie, 4th - $8,080,000; Delaware, 5th - $7,391,000; Westmoreland, 6th - $6,784,000; Berks, 7th - $5,174,000; Lehigh, 8th - $5,130,000; Blair, 9th - $4,963,000 and Beaver, 10th - $4,612,000.

Savings deposits in county banks or Post Offices do not always, of course, represent depositors living in counties in which the banks or Post Offices are located. In the neighborhood of large cities, residents of surrounding counties frequently make deposits in the community or county where they work, or in the local trading center rather than in the county in which they reside.

The combined savings in the postal and commercial deposits averaged almost exactly $400 per capita for every man, woman and child in Pennsylvania. This, of course, did not include savings in the form of insurance, securities or real estate, nor deposits in checking accounts which totaled $6,403,596,000.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1952

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #799)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE

The recent publication "Pennsylvania Anthracite" by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, emphasizes the important place of hard coal in the industrial development of our nation. The rapid growth of the cities on our Eastern seaboard, particularly those North of the Mason-Dixon Line, was made possible largely through the use of anthracite as a means of domestic heating. Cities in the Eastern section of our nation, accessible to the anthracite mines, developed a quite different appearance from those of the West due to the smokeless character of Pennsylvania's one great natural monopoly.

Pennsylvania anthracite was the first - and for a long time the principal - mineral fuel used for the smelting of iron ore and for the first two-thirds of the 19th Century it was the chief source of industrial power as well as domestic heating in the northeastern states which are still the most highly industrialized portion of our country. The presence of anthracite in the region which is now Carbon, Luzerne, Lackawanna and Schuylkill counties in Pennsylvania, launched the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal System, and led to the up-stream navigation of the Schuylkill river and to the construction of the first American railroad.

Like many another fuel whose properties were at first little understood, anthracite was accepted with great difficulty. In 1806, William Turnbull constructed a flat boat on the Lehigh river and freighted down to Philadelphia two or three hundred bushels of coal dug on the Mauch Chunk mountain. He sold a portion of this to the manager of the Philadelphia Water Works for use in the Center Square steam pumping engine which was set up at the present site of the Philadelphia City Hall. "Upon trial here," wrote Thomas Janes, "it was deemed rather an extinguisher than an aliment of fire, was rejected as worthless and was broken up and spread on the walks of the surrounding gardens in place of gravel."

The first important use of anthracite as an industrial fuel occurred during the War of 1812. The Hazard and White Wire Works at the Falls of the Schuylkill had been making use of bituminous coal but was unable to secure a supply of that fuel during the War of 1812. The Hazard firm, as an experiment, procured a cartload of "stone coal", as it was then called, at a cost of one dollar a bushel. Their first attempt to use this coal met with no success, but in their anxiety to keep their works going they purchased a second cartload and spent the night in the attempt to kindle it in their furnace. Early in the morning they abandoned the experiment, closed the furnace and departed. One of the hands, however, had left his coat at the plant and returning for it found the furnace red hot and upon opening it was surprised to find it burning at a glowing white heat. The firm of Hazard and White continued the use of anthracite and in 1818 was granted a charter for improving the navigation on the Lehigh river. By 1820 coal was being sent to Philadelphia by water and sold at $8.50 a ton delivered at the door of a purchaser. This was accomplished through the construction of dams and sluices or locks down the Lehigh river to Easton, and then by the natural channel of the river, down the Delaware to Trenton, from which a steam boat towed the barges to Philadelphia. Pennsylvania thus may claim not only the exclusive possession of America's anthracite, but also

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the credit of having been the first user of hard coal in the Western world. The first successful generation of steam with anthracite has been claimed for the iron furnaces at Phoenixville, where a steam engine was operated with hard coal in 1825.

During the long history of anthracite, a total of nearly five billion tons has been produced and sold, of which 4,328,000,000 tons have been shipped by railroad. This tremendous output representing an incredible amount of heat energy would have astonished the early writers on the subject of anthracite. It was claimed, for instance, in 1832 in the first Pennsylvania Gazeteer, that the State's anthracite resources totaled 1,396,000,000 tons of coal which, with all the demand that could be foreseen, "could not be exhausted in ten thousand years."

Our miners have dug out and sold more than three times as much coal as was believed to exist in Pennsylvania 120 years ago, but the demand for that fuel has so far exceeded anything dreamed possible in 1832, that the future supply of anthracite at the present rate of consumption cannot last more than a few more centuries.

The report of the State Planning Board on Pennsylvania Anthracite emphasizes the renewed interest in the use of hard coal for various industrial purposes, the fact that it has become an important fuel for the production of electrical energy in the anthracite area and the great improvements recently made in anthracite burning equipment for domestic heating.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #800)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

COMMUNITY RECREATION PROGRAMS TO BE DISCUSSED AT STATE CONFERENCE

The Fifth Annual Recreation Conference to be held May 7, 8 and 9, at the Pennsylvania State College will emphasize the growing importance of community recreation programs to the well-being of the people of our Commonwealth. The first day of the Conference will be devoted entirely to dealing with recreation problems encountered by officials of our counties, cities, boroughs, and townships.

The need for physical and mental health was never more urgent than it is today. No amount of argument can dispel the sobering fact that we live in a more dangerous world than has existed in America at any time since the days of the pioneers. No one can foresee what calls the future may make upon our physical resources or what demands it will make for calmness and sanity on the part of our people.

Within a single generation, shorter working hours and rising incomes have created more leisure time than has been enjoyed by the people of any nation since the time of ancient Athens or ancient Rome. In those two civilizations, leisure was made possible through the labor of slaves. In our case it has been made possible through power-driven machinery. Yet at the very time when that machinery has created our new leisure, the increasingly specialized nature of modern life has made it extremely difficult for our people to find an opportunity for the all-around development so necessary to their personal happiness and to the health of the communities in which they live.

During the past few years much has been done in Pennsylvania to meet this challenge of the increased leisure of modern life and the increased pressures and strain of our high-speed mechanical civilization. Much, however, still remains to be done. According to a survey made by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, over 800 communities now have municipal recreation programs, but many of these are operative only during the summer months, are devoted only to the needs of children, and are relatively ineffective in supplying the leisure-time needs of a majority of the community's population.

The Conference next week at Penn State provides a meeting place where officials of Pennsylvania communities may consult with the leading recreation authorities of our Commonwealth. It should provide a stimulus for a greater use of the splendid natural resources for recreation available in our Commonwealth and for the development of year-round community facilities and programs which will enable people of every age to make better use of their leisure time.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #801)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA CONTINUES TO LEAD IN COAL MINE IMPROVEMENT

In a recent release of the Defense Solid Fuels Administration of the United States Department of the Interior, Pennsylvania is again shown to be first among the states in projects for the improvement of its coal mines. In the first release of such information in November of last year, Pennsylvania led the nation in the number of coal mining companies installing new equipment with the approval of the Defense authorities and was also far ahead of all other states in the cost of the projected improvements to be made in its coal mine facilities.

In this second release of the Defense Solid Fuels Administration, Pennsylvania again leads all other states in its additions to the list of companies and mines instituting a program of improvement and development. It was also shown to account for 47% of all the coal mine improvement programs now being undertaken in the United States with the approval of the Defense Administration.

The total of coal projects so far approved, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, is 165 million dollars, of which Pennsylvania's total is $77,576,300, the second state being Illinois, with a total of $22,375,000 and the third, West Virginia, with a total of $22,103,000.

It is gratifying to note that Pennsylvania, where the American coal industry had its beginning and which has led the nation in coal production for 130 years, is now doing more than any other state to improve its mining facilities and to prepare itself to meet any demands which may be made on its coal resources for the national defense.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #802)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA CONTINUES TO LEAD NATION IN PLANT EXPANSION FOR DEFENSE

Defense plant expansion in Pennsylvania both in actual construction already accomplished and in projects approved by the Defense Production Administration, continues to exceed that in any other state in our nation. The latest official tabulation of projects for the construction of defense plants and plant facilities brings the total up to December 31, 1951. As of that date, the Defense Production Administration had scheduled a total of $1,307,823,000 as the cost of defense plant expansion approved for accelerated tax write-off in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This is between one-seventh and one-eighth of the total for the entire nation. It is approximately twice as great a total as that of the three Pacific states, Washington, Oregon and California combined. It is 91 million dollars greater than the second state, Texas, and 482 million dollars greater than the third state, Ohio.

Pennsylvania's leadership in expansion of its industrial capacity for the national defense is also shown in the amount of defense plant construction which has been accomplished since the outbreak of the Korean war. The total to date of actual construction of approved defense plant expansion and facilities in the State was $555,437,000 to the first of January of this year. This exceeds the total of achieved construction in any other state by more than 119 million dollars. This total does not include the seventy seven million of approved material allocations for improvement of the State's coal mines or the special allocations for the construction of coke and coal chemical plants, in both of which categories Pennsylvania also exceeds all other states.

According to the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, further grants of Certificates of Necessity to Pennsylvania since the first of January of this year have raised the State's total of approved projects to approximately one and one-half billion dollars.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #803)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

UNIQUE FORMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA

In the long history of the development of local government in Pennsylvania, a few communities have expressed their individuality along rather unusual lines. The Census and other agencies list 50 cities as Pennsylvania's total in 1950. That total includes one first-class city - Philadelphia; one second-class city - Pittsburgh, one second-class (A) city - Scranton, and 47 cities of the third class, headed by Erie, with a population of 130,803, and ending with Corry, in Erie County, our smallest city of the third class, with a population of 7,911. This classification, however, does not tell the whole story, since Parker City in Armstrong County was incorporated in 1873 by special Act of the General Assembly as the City of Parker. Parker City, with a 1950 population of 979, has a Mayor and a City Council, but does not operate under the third-class city code. Other laws applying to cities of the third class, however, do apply to it. For fiscal purposes it is classed with the boroughs of Pennsylvania by the Department of Internal Affairs. In the Pennsylvania Manual it is not listed as a city of the third class but its officials are listed with the officials of the 50 other cities of the State. If Parker City were a borough - which it is not officially, it would be tied in population with the Boroughs of Nicholson in Wyoming County and Alburtis in Lehigh County and it would share their rank in being the State's 555th borough instead of the State's 51st city.

Bloomsburg, a very old and attractive Pennsylvania community of 10,633 population, is frequently listed among the boroughs of Pennsylvania and if it were properly in that list, its population would place it between the Borough of Conshohocken, the 45th borough, and the Borough of Coraopolis, which would then become the 47th; but Bloomsburg is not a borough, nor is it a city, or a township, for it is Pennsylvania's only incorporated town. The government of Bloomsburg is very similar to that of the boroughs operating under the borough code, except that it does not have a burgess, the President of the Town Council assuming many of the powers of the burgess of a borough. Because of the unique character of the government of Bloomsburg, it is necessary for laws applying to the borough type of government to include the words, "all boroughs <u>and incorporated towns</u>," if the Act is to apply to Bloomsburg.

A third unusual governmental situation in this Commonwealth is that of the Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Warren County. In 1796, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in token of its gratitude to Chief Cornplanter of the Seneca Indians for his assistance to the American government in the troubled period after the close of the Revolution, granted a section of land perpetually to the descendants of that Chief as a site for his town of Gennesedaga. That land, by Act of the Legislature, was exempted from all future taxation, the sale of liquor was prohibited within the Reservation area, a school was established and a grant of $100 a year was made from the funds of the Commonwealth to support that school.

The Commonwealth still assumes responsibility for the support of the school on the Reservation, but that school now occupies a unique position in the public school system in Pennsylvania in that it is not included in any school district. It is directly under the supervision of the Warren County Superintendent of Schools. This year the Commonwealth contributed $6,600 for its maintenance.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #804)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

THE SAME OLD WEATHER

The recent epidemic of cool and rainy days which has afflicted the eastern half of the United States, has been blamed on atom bomb experiments in the west, but one has only to look back into the past to see that such rainy seasons are a normal expectation every once in a blue moon.

Gordon's Gazetteer, published in Philadelphia in 1832, should dispel any suggestion that we need atomic energy to explain this spell of bleak weather. In this 120 year old Gazetteer, Thomas F. Gordon inserted a long discussion of remarkable variations in climate and temperature. He noted that in February of 1828, flowers could be gathered from unprotected gardens in Pennsylvania and that garlic was tasted in butter in January of 1781. He also quoted a report by Dr. Rush of Philadelphia that in 1770 he saw an apple orchard in full bloom and small apples on the trees in the month of December. After introducing these evidences of unseasonable heat, Gordon makes an observation which may appeal rather strongly to those of us who have not been enjoying this cold and rainy Spring - "In April, and sometimes far in May (the weather) is moist and accompanied by a degree of cold which has been called 'rawness.' " "However," he remarks hopefully, "the colder the Spring, the more favorable it proves to the fruits of the earth".

"Sometimes," this commentator of the 1830's goes on to say, "the weather during the Spring months is cloudy and damp, attended occasionally by a gentle rain resembling the spray from a cataract of water." Pennsylvania and all the eastern states have been enjoying that "gentle rain" resembling a cataract of water, through most of May. The Old Farmers Almanac this year notes that in 1879 a yellow snowfell in Pennsylvania on the 20th of May, but these vagaries of the weather should not cause us to forget that William Penn's description written in 1690 is still generally true and has stood up unchallenged over the years - "The air is sweet and clear," quoth the founder of our Commonwealth, "the heavens serene like the South part of France."

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #805)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

OUR CHANGING EMPLOYMENT PATTERN

Recent Census data on employment in Pennsylvania illustrate the marked changes which have occurred in industry and in our occupational patterns during the past generation.

While figures do not tell the whole story, the changes in employment sources shown between 1920 and 1950 reflect radical alterations in our ways of life - alterations which have come about so gradually as to have been little realized by those who have lived through the period since the first world war.

Employment in trade and finance has increased 34% in the thirty-year period. In transportation and the public utilities combined the increase is 16%, in manufacturing and construction, 9%, in services and the professions, 9%, and in government, 429%.

The overall increase in non-agricultural employment in the thirty-year period was 521,000, from 3,021,000 in 1920 to 3,542,000 in 1950, a rise of 17%.

The greatest loss of employment within the State in the thirty-year period was in the field of mineral extraction where the introduction of machinery, the increase in coal stripping operations and a lessened consumption of coal because of the increased use of petroleum products, have led to a decline in mine and quarry employment, of some 46%.

At the time of the 1950 Census, the Federal government which, in 1920 had some 3,300 civilian employes in Pennsylvania, had expanded its activities to employ 106,805 workers, as compared with 67,214 in the State government. The State employe total includes the faculty members of our State maintained schools and colleges, all the employes of the State Liquor Control Board, the personnel required to staff the general hospitals, penitentiaries and the public health services, to construct, maintain and police the highways, to improve the public lands and to carry out the general functions of the State government.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #806)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S THREE GREAT HARBOR AREAS

The latest available figures on the water-borne commerce of our inland waterways show that the cargoes moved in Pittsburgh harbor totaled 39, 188,000 tons in 1950. During that same year the traffic on the two rivers which meet at Pittsburgh and on the Ohio at Pittsburgh was as follows: Allegheny, 3,593,713 tons; Monongahela, 28,509,901 tons, and the Ohio, 25,002,293 tons. The total for the three rivers forming Pittsburgh's water front is greater than the total for the harbor, due to duplication in inter-river transport. It is interesting to note, however, that both the total for Pittsburgh harbor and that for the Monongahela river were larger than the 1949 total of cargo traffic, both east and west, through the Panama Canal.

These facts emphasize the unique postion occupied by Pennsylvania in regard to water transportation. No other state can claim a direct share of the commerce of the Atlantic Coast, of the Great Lakes and of the Ohio, Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico. Pennsylvania's water outlets point north, south, east and west, just as its railroad and highway routes connect the great industrial northeast of our Nation with the south and west, and connect the west of our Nation with tidewater.

Water-borne commerce of the Port of Erie has recently exceeded 7 million tons a year. The combined water traffic of Philadelphia, Chester, Marcus Hook and the upriver shipping points on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, total more than 55,000,000. These figures imply a total of more than 100 million tons of water-borne commerce handled by the three port areas of our Commonwealth.

It is frequently stated that Pennsylvania's vast mineral resources, which have contributed more to the wealth of the Nation than those of any other state, are the source of its great industrial capacity and the variety of its products, but the advantages of location supplementing those natural resources have also been a factor of extreme importance in influencing the State's development over the past 200 years.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #807)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DEFENSE PLANT EXPANSION REACHES A NEW HIGH

More than one-eighth of all approved defense plant expansion in the United States is credited to Pennsylvania in a recent summary issued by the Defense Production Administration. With a total of $1,470,902,000 of approved investment in plant expansion for defense since the outbreak of the Korean War, Pennsylvania's industries continue to lead the Nation in the development of their productive capacity up to March 15 of this year. As of that date, Pennsylvania's authorized plant construction exceeds that in the second state, Texas, by 220 million dollars and is nearly 500 million dollars greater than that in Ohio, more than 850 million dollars greater than that in New York, and is 622 million dollars greater than the combined total of the three Pacific coastal states, Washington, Oregon and California, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

These figures include all industrial plant expansion on which accelerated tax write-off is allowed because the facilities to be constructed are approved as necessary to the National defense.

The continued confidence in Pennsylvania's future, shown by the vast expansions under way, or shortly to be undertaken in the Commonwealth, provides the greatest possible assurance that the business and industry of our State is entering upon a new era of achievement.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #808)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

MANY STATE HOUSING PROJECTS NOW FULLY OCCUPIED

A recent report of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce indicates that, to the 15th of June, more than 1500 dwelling units, constructed under the provisions of the State Housing and Redevelopment Assistance Law, have been completed and are now occupied. The Planning Board also reports that a total of $10,657,392 of State Housing grants has been allocated for assistance in the construction of 38 housing projects scattered throughout the State, and that as a result of this expenditure of State funds, at least 3756 dwelling units, including the 1500 now completed and occupied, will have been constructed by private builder-operators and public housing authorities to a total valuation of over $39,500,000.

When these projects are all completed, the State government will have succeeded in activating the erection of several thousand permanent and attractive modern housing units for families of moderate income at a cost to the State of less than $2837 per dwelling. It is believed that no state in our Nation has ever brought about the erection of so many permanent housing units with so small an expenditure of public funds.

In contrast to the fact that more than 1500 State Housing units have already been completed and occupied, the State Planning Board points out that of the various Federal projects which were authorized at the same time as the projects of the State government, none has as yet been completed.

The following State projects are completed, accepted and occupied: those at Bethlehem, Erie, Johnstown, Butler, Jeannette, Easton, Lancaster, Monaca, Aliquippa, New Cumberland, Perryopolis, the South Project in Allegheny County, and the Uniontown-Masontown-Brownsville project in Fayette County.

Projects at Pottstown, Bristol, Connellsville and Lansdale are approaching completion and are almost fully occupied; in Allentown, Greensburg, New Castle, Scranton, Philadelphia, Beaver Falls, Wilkes-Barre and Altoona, projects are under construction.

Lengthy lists of applicants for dwelling space in State Housing projects now nearing completion indicate how serious the need has been for this State-assisted housing for families of moderate income.

In addition to the various State Housing projects completed and under construction, 9 redevelopment programs, including projects in Allegheny County, Beaver County, York, Pittsburgh, McKeesport, New Kensington, Harrisburg, and two in Philadelphia were allotted State grants to assist in the rehabilitation of blighted areas as a preparation for new housing development. Additional allocations have been made to projects in Allegheny, Beaver, Chester, Delaware and York Counties for a similar purpose.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1958

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #809)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

A MEMORABLE WEEK IN AMERICAN HISTORY

The first week of July is memorable in Pennsylvania's history. We celebrate one of its days as a national holiday because of the best remembered fact of our National life - the announcement on the 4th of July in 1776 that Thomas Jefferson's draft of the resolution proclaiming the independence of the United States of America had been passed by the Continental Congress.

That event, which has profoundly affected human history and now symbolizes the essence of the struggle between the Western Powers and the followers of Communism, is only one of several occurrences important to Americans which should be remembered during the first week in July.

The second, and perhaps equally important, is the fact that on the 3rd of July, 1863, the charge of General George Edward Pickett on the battlefield of Gettysburg, one of the most heroic efforts ever chronicled in military history, was repulsed on Cemetery Ridge, and that repulse marked the beginning of the defeat of the Confederacy, so that both the formation of the American Union and its preservation from division occurred on Pennsylvania soil in the first week in July.

This week is also marked by other strong associations for Americans. On the 4th of July, 1754, George Washington surrendered Fort Necessity when the first campaign of the French and Indian War ended in his defeat on Pennsylvania soil at Green Meadows near Uniontown.

On the 4th of July in 1826 there died two of the Americans vitally concerned in the early struggle for American freedom - John Adams, second President of the United States, and Thomas Jefferson, third President and author of the Declaration of Independence. These two men, who died on that historic day, were the only men who having signed the Declaration afterwards became Presidents of our country.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #810)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS NATION IN EXPANSION
OF COKE AND COAL CHEMICAL PLANTS

The latest information released by the Defense Solid Fuels Administration of the Department of the Interior, shows Pennsylvania continuing to lead the Nation in the development of its coke oven and coal chemical plants, so important to the steel industry and for the production of chemical raw materials. Between March 1 and May 31 of this year, coke and coal chemical plant expansion approved by the Government as essential for defense, totaled $100,484,000 for the Nation as a whole. Pennsylvania accounted for $31,270,000 of that expansion, an amount far beyond that in any other state, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce reports.

Previous releases of the Defense Solid Fuels Administration have shown that Pennsylvania, in addition to leading the Nation in coke oven construction, also leads by a wide margin in the development of its coal mines, as indicated by projects reported by the Department of the Interior, to a total through April of this year, of 77½ million dollars, or 47 percent of all approved coal mine construction in the United States. In addition to these developments in an industry which is fundamental to the State's prosperity, Pennsylvania's manufacturing and steel mill expansion approved by the National Production Authority as essential to defense, now exceeds one and one-half billion dollars, an amount greater than that recorded in any other part of our Nation.

Not too long ago there were those who believed that the industrial growth of our Commonwealth had passed its peak, and that our industries were losing out in the race to maintain their leadership. The remarkable developments in the Commonwealth during the past two years seem to have provided an effective answer to those prophets of defeat who failed to realize that the strength of Pennsylvania lay in the energy of its people and in their confidence in their State's many industrial and domestic advantages.

Industries invest and grow where their operations have been successful. No adverse or envious arguments can brush aside the billions of dollars which Pennsylvania industries have recently invested in new and expanded facilities here where their reputations were gained and their enterprises were founded.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #811)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RESOURCES - AS SEEN IN 1832

Gordon's Gazetteer of the State of Pennsylvania, published in 1832, provides a vivid picture of Pennsylvania 120 years ago and gives evidence that our ancestors were well aware of the rich resources of the State and of the need for their conservation. Some of the statements, however, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, present striking evidence of the changes which have occurred during the past five generation.

It was estimated in 1832 by Thomas F. Gordon, the author of the Gazetteer, that the northern anthracite field contained 1,396,000,000 tons of coal which could not be exhausted in ten thousand years. Actually, during the ensuing 120 years, more than four times that estimated tonnage has been extracted from the northern field and 1,600,000,000 tons of coal are still recoverable, but the ten thousand years of production allotted to that field have been reduced to an estimated life, as of today, of approximately 50 years.

In 1831, Pennsylvania was reported as producing 32,156 tons of pig iron and 5,506 tons of castings, which looks rather small compared to the State's last year's iron output of 22,000,000 tons.

Salt was one of the most precious resources of the Commonwealth 120 years ago. But the economic importance of that mineral for Pennsylvania has in recent years depended on the fact that it was in the salt wells of our northwestern counties that seepings of oil first revealed the presence of petroleum in the great Bradford field. Pennsylvania's treasures of salt still remain largely untapped deep below the soil of the State's western counties, although salt from shallower deposits in the same geologic horizon provides raw material for an important industry in western New York.

In regard to one of Pennsylvania's great natural resources, soil, this early writer presents us with a report which explains rather well why Pennsylvania with its limited area is still one of the great agricultural states of our Nation after 120 more years of cultivation -- "The State of Pennsylvania," Gordon writes, "is perhaps the best cultivated of all the states in the Union; that is, more of the farmers have dropped the ancient practice of wearing out one field and going on to clear away the trees of another without adopting any system of manuring by plaster or rotation of crops, so as to keep the lands once cleared continually in heart. Most of the Pennsylvania farmers, like the farmers in Europe, make their fields better and richer in proportion to the time they have been in culture. It is, therefore, partly to art and industry and partly to nature that we are indebted for the prosperous state of agriculture in this Commonwealth." This statement remains quite true today.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #812)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA GUILD OF CRAFTSMEN HOLDS ANNUAL EXHIBIT IN CARLISLE

Pennsylvania's annual State Craft Fair and Exhibit has become an important attraction to visitors from all parts of the East. This year the Fair will be held at Dickinson College in Carlisle on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of August.

This annual display of the work and skills of the State's leading masters of handcraft is held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Guild of Craftsmen. The Guild, which was founded nearly ten years ago with the cooperation of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, is an association of artists and craftsmen devoted to the production of fine handmade articles of every type. It is now represented by chapters in 12 Pennsylvania cities. Some of the most skilled hand workers in the United States are enrolled among the members of this Guild.

The fame of Pennsylvania craft work is nationwide, and while some Pennsylvania craftsmen carry on the Colonial arts of the Pennsylvania Dutch and other traditional groups, many others of the State's craftsmen stand among the foremost modern designers of textiles, ceramics, jewelry, enamels, wrought iron and wood work.

This Fair on the campus of Dickinson College in Carlisle affords the public an opportunity, not only to inspect the beautiful objects created by the State's craftsmen, but also to see them demonstrate their methods of work. In some of these hand arts, the patience and skill of the craft guilds of the middle ages is revived, and in others, new techniques made possible by modern chemistry and by discoveries in metallurgy, yield objects of equal beauty.

During the three days of the Fair, vases will be thrown on the potter's wheel, the refinements of the craft of wood turning will be demonstrated, tweeds and fine modern fabrics will be woven and the arts of the silversmith, jeweler, and lace maker will be exhibited to the public.

Carlisle, where Dickinson College has been located for nearly 180 years, provides an attractive and appropriate background to this important demonstration of the fact that Pennsylvania, one of the greatest industrial centers in the world, is now, as it has always been, one of America's leaders in fine arts and crafts.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #813)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STATE POLICE WERE PIONEERS IN TRAFFIC CONTROL

Throughout America it is generally recognized that Pennsylvania maintains the finest State Police force in our Nation. Ours is also the largest such force maintained by any state, both in the number of police and in the total of uniformed and civilian employes. It is the second oldest State Police force in America and the oldest uniformed force.

In early years the State Police were all mounted, and in the days of open cars, linen dusters and two-cylinder engines, patrolled the public highways on horseback. But they were at first principally concerned in enforcing the provisions of the State's Fish and Game laws.

In 1906, the total number of Pennsylvania passenger and commercial motor vehicles was 10,954. Cars were a problem only to the raisers of poultry and the drivers of skittish horses. In 1951, the total of passenger and commercial cars operating under Pennsylvania license had risen to 3,241,822 and a principal duty of the State Police force has become the control of traffic on our crowded highways.

The high efficiency achieved by the State Police has been made possible by the careful selection of personnel and by the many devices of communication and crime-detection employed in the service. They were among the first in the Nation to install radios in their cars and also pioneered in the use of the police teletype. Now they are pioneering in special radio broadcasts on highway hazards. They maintain sub-stations at various points across the Commonwealth and intercommunication by radio and teletype with most of the states in the northeastern section of the country.

In addition to the importance of their work in traffic control, the State Police are a main source of information as to travel routes and points of interest within the Commonwealth, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce reminds us.

The Pennsylvania State Police are charged with the administration of various State statutes for which no other enforcement agency exists, such as the laws governing the transportation of inflammable liquid and explosives, the elimination of fire hazards along the highways, the examination of applicants for drivers' licenses and the supervision of motor vehicle inspection stations.

These law enforcement activities involve the work of their Bureau of Criminal Identification, their Chemical and Ballistics Laboratory maintained in Harrisburg, their Bureau of Fire Protection and their Training School.

The efficiency and the high reputation attained by the Pennsylvania State Police have been an important factor in inducing many other states to develop similar systems. The justice, intelligence and courage with which their limited number of men enforce the State laws has also been an important influence in maintaining respect for the government of the Commonwealth and in emphasizing Pennsylvania's established reputation for public order.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #814)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

FOR THE SWEET TOOTH OF THE NATION

Pennsylvania should be the children's favorite state because of the high position it occupies in practically every industry which appeals to the sweet tooth of the Nation, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out. Our Commonwealth is one of the leading refiners of cane sugar, producing in a typical year more than 837,000 tons of that product valued at $132,604,000 and, in addition, more than four and one-half million dollars worth of molasses and cane syrup.

Pennsylvania ranks second in the United States in the production of confectionery and chocolate products. In 1950, its manufacturers sold 149,000 tons of candy valued at nearly 100 million dollars and, in addition, $171,522,000 worth of chocolate and cocoa products. Pennsylvania candy and chocolate are known throughout the entire civilized world.

Pennsylvania's busy bees (180,000 colonies of them) produce every year from six to seven million pounds of honey. Pennsylvania is fourth among the states in the production of maple syrup and third in its output of maple sugar. From our groves of maple trees in an average year come nearly 100,000 gallons of syrup and many thousand pounds of sugar. The sugar, honey, maple syrup and other sweet products are not all sold in grocery or candy stores - they also have important uses in medicine, in industry and in the arts. Cough drops, sugared or honeyed, have soothed many a husky throat; honey has been used to cure the bowls of pipes, and maple sugar to supply a distinctive flavor to tobacco, while molasses has been at times sprinkled upon the surface of dirt or macadam roads to lay the dust.

More important than such prosaic uses of sugar and honey is the fact that Pennsylvania, in addition to using the products of its own sugar refineries in the making of confectionery, also leads the Nation in its output of America's favorite dessert - ice cream - 66,405,000 gallons in 1950, 8 million gallons more than the second State, New York, according to the records of the Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #815)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FEDERAL TAXES TOTALED NEARLY FOUR BILLION DOLLARS LAST YEAR

Evidence that the progress made by Pennsylvania in the post-war years has exceeded that in other industrial states, is afforded by the recently issued Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Since this Report deals with the unpleasant subject of taxes collected, it also shows how dramatically Pennsylvania's Federal tax bill has risen in recent years.

In individual income taxes, the United States collected from Pennsylvania in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, $2,046,863,577 and, in addition, $21,326,768 for unemployment insurance. This does not include the tax on corporate income and profits which totaled $1,101,995,224, nor miscellaneous internal revenue collected in Pennsylvania totaling $716,284,861.

The Internal Revenue collections of the Federal government from Pennsylvania industry and its citizens in the last fiscal year thus amounted to $3,886,470,430, an increase of 31.1% over the previous year.

The Federal taxes collected from Pennsylvania citizens and business last year were greater than the total receipts of the United States from all states and all sources in any year up to 1920, or in 1932, 1933, 1934 or 1935. In 1940 the total receipts of the Federal Treasury from personal and corporate income and profits taxes in all of the states and territories was $2,125,000,000, one billion dollars less than the amount collected in Pennsylvania alone in 1951.

Since payroll withholding taxes are an evidence of income received by the State's workers, it is interesting to note that the increase in withholding taxes paid by Pennsylvanians in 1951 over the preceding year was 37.3%, a higher percentage increase than that recorded in California, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York or Texas.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #816)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S COKE OVENS LEAD IN PRODUCTION OF VITAL RAW MATERIAL

A report on coke and coal chemicals in 1951, recently released by the Bureau of Mines of the U. S. Department of the Interior, shows that Pennsylvania continue to maintain its lead in the production of both beehive and by-product coke and tha the State's output of this essential fuel for the production of steel and iron is 23.9% of the national total.

In every important item in the list of coke and coal chemical products, Pennsylvania stands first. Of 20,458 beehive coke ovens in the United States, Pennsylvania has 17,596, or 85% of the national total. Out of 13,319 by-product coke ovens, Pennsylvania has 3,710, nearly 28%. The total value of all coke oven by-products sold or used in the Commonwealth in 1951 was $324,556,000; in the second state, Ohio, the value was $206,598,000; Indiana stood third; Alabama, fourth and New York, fifth.

Pennsylvania was the Nation's largest source of coal used for coke production, with 34,834,270 tons from the State's mines supplied to the coke ovens in 1951.

A very important by-product of this industry is coke oven gas, which constitutes much of the gas used in our Eastern cities for domestic and industrial use. Pennsylvania's production of coke oven gas, nearly 225 billion cubic feet, exceeded that of the second state, Ohio, by nearly 100 billion cubic feet, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce notes.

The production of ammonia in the State's coke ovens, 520,972,000 pounds, exceeded that in the second state by more than 215 million pounds. Pennsylvania also produced last year, 222 million gallons of coal-tar, one of the richest known sources of organic chemicals. This was 28% of the total national production. In every other important coal-tar product, some of which are essential to modern chemical products, including the manufacture of high explosives, Pennsylvania leads the nation and no other state ever approaches it in the volume or value of its output.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #817)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GROWING OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY

The latest report of the Federal Power Commission shows that Pennsylvania's total electrical output for the month of May this year was 2,762,876,000 kilowatt hours, exceeding the total output of all New England that month by more than 1,030,000,000 K.W.H.

For the first five months of 1952, the output of electric energy in Pennsylvania was greater than that in the first five months of any previous year, 2.4% greater than in 1951, which was in its turn, 17½% greater than for the first five months of 1950. The actual increase over the corresponding months of last year was 333,607,000 K.W.H.

Pennsylvania's percentage of increase in electric energy production since 1944 is higher than that of either New England or New York. The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce notes that Pennsylvania is one of the two leading states in total electrical output and leads all states in the production of electric energy by industrial establishments.

Pennsylvania is among the lowest of all states in the public ownership of electric utilities and a large part of those publicly-owned in Pennsylvania are municipally-owned and, in many instances, are used only for municipal lighting.

An examination of data provided by the Federal Power Commission shows a distinct difference in type of ownership of electrical generating plants between the East and the far West and South. In New England and the Middle Atlantic states a very high percentage of electrical power plants have been constructed by private capital and are operated by private companies. Only 1.3% of Pennsylvania's installed electrical capacity is publicly owned. In New England, 3½% of installed capacity is publicly owned. As one moves West, the percentage of public ownership rapidly increases to 32%, in the West North-central states; 45% in the Mountain states, and 48% in the Pacific states.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #818

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S 1951 INCOME EXCEEDS 17½ BILLION DOLLARS

According to the annual estimate made by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Pennsylvania's total of income payments to individuals in 1951 was $17,552,000,000, the largest income total ever recorded for the people of the Commonwealth.

Per capita income rose from $1532 in 1950 to $1663 in 1951, compared with a national average income per capita in 1951 of $1584. Wages and salaries accounted for $12,578,000,000 of Pennsylvania's total; property income, $1,816,000,000; proprietors' income, which includes income of farm owners, $2,164,000,000, and other income, which includes government payments, $994,000,000.

Since 1950, according to the estimates of the U. S. Department of Commerce, agricultural income in the State has increased 24%; manufacturi payrolls have risen 19%, while government income payments declined 9%. The U. S. Department of Commerce, commenting upon the fact that Pennsylvania's increase in income in 1951 while more than $1,400,000,000, represented a less than average rise over the past year, notes that in 1950, the soldier's bonus had pushed income from government (in Pennsylvania) to a point 30% above its 1949 level.

The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, points out that a comparison with the United States as a whole, shows that Pennsylvania has a considerably higher percentage of its income due to manufacturing payrolls - 31.2%, as compared with 23.9% for the nation; a lower percentage of income due to government payments, 12.8%, as compare to 15.3% for the United States; a lower percentage of income due to agriculture, 2%, as compared to 7.6% in the nation, and a slightly higher percentage for all other income, 29.7% as compared to 27.3%, the national average.

8.49
2.7

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #819)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NEW ENTERPRISE

In a report covering the fourth quarter of 1951, 3,026 new businesses were recorded in Pennsylvania by the Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation of the State Department of Labor and Industry. Of these new ventures, 257 were engaged in manufacturing.

Among the 48 counties reporting new manufacturing establishments, Philadelphia led with 74 new firms; Allegheny was second with 19; Bucks and Montgomery tied for third place with 12 each; Lehigh had 11; Luzerne and Berks, 10; Delaware, 8; York, 7; Lackawanna and Northampton, 6; and Chester, Jefferson and Somerset each had 5.

It is upon this constant addition of new enterprises, often very small in their beginning, but always giving evidence of faith in the community in which they make their start, that the future of Pennsylvania must ultimately depend. While many of these industries may never become large or important establishments, each one of them represents the healthy confidence of Pennsylvanians in their ability to go it alone and their faith in the opportunities provided by the resources and location of their State and their town.

Many Pennsylvania communities are now making strenuous efforts to attract new industries. Where diversified or increased employment is necessary, this is a very important community activity. The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce suggests, however, that community effort to assist small enterprises to weather the first few years of their existence in the community is often as profitable in the long run as success in inducing a large out-of-state company to establish a local branch. Every man or woman who makes good in his home town, strengthens the community's position in the Commonwealth and inspires its younger citizens to emulate that success. - 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #820)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

OUR LOW PER CAPITA STATE TAXES

Pennsylvania's per capita taxes in 1951 were 20% lower than the average for all American states. The national average of total state taxes per capita is $59.38. Pennsylvania's per capita is $47.23. Thirty-eight states have a higher per capita state tax than Pennsylvania. These facts are revealed in the Compendium of State Government Finances in 1951, published by the Bureau of the Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Only four states are lower than Pennsylvania in the total general revenue per capita collected for the operation of the state government. The 48-state average for taxes and all other sources of general revenue such as license fees, interest, and profits from the operation of State Liquor stores, is $82.46 per capita. Pennsylvania's total general revenue including such items in addition to taxes is $62.66 per capita, or nearly $20 per capita less than the national average.

This record of economy in government is emphasized by the fact that Pennsylvania is among the lowest of the states in revenue received from the Federal government. Because of its large income, Pennsylvania is one of the principal contributors to the support of the Federal government, but receives in return only $9.78 per capita as against an average $15.68 per capita for all of the 48 states. In some states such as New Mexico and Montana, the payment from the Federal government exceeds $33 per capita and in Nevada amounted to $47.61 per capita paid out to the state from the national treasury.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #821)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S SMALL INDUSTRIES

During the celebration of PENNSYLVANIA WEEK, October 13th through 19th, speakers and Chambers of Commerce throughout the Commonwealth will be stressing the importance of encouraging small local business.

It is well known that almost all of the great Pennsylvania industries of today started as small individual enterprises, operated by a few workers, often in basements or up side streets, and attracting at the beginning, little or no attention.

While the branch plants of national manufacturers often add immediate employment to a community, it is the success of small local enterprise which best illustrates the value of what we call the American way of life. The young men or women who start out to make an independent living in their own companies are giving proof of their confidence in the opportunities provided in the community in which they have grown up and received their education. To encourage such local challenges to destiny is the part of good citizenship. To create conditions in which small local enterprise can thrive and prosper is the best insurance any community can take for securing the loyalty and success of its future citizens.

These conclusions are emphasized by information supplied by a publication of the U. S. Department of Commerce, based on the records of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Bureau which requires reports from every type of manufacturing establishment. This report shows that nearly one-fourth (23%) of Pennsylvania's manufacturing plants have less than four employes. In two counties, Potter and Fulton, more than one-half of all plants have less than four employes. Six Pennsylvania counties have more plants in the four to seven employes group than in any other; nine counties have more plants employing 8 to 19 employes than in any other group.

Only seven counties have more than 6% of their plants in the 500 or more employes group. These are Armstrong, Beaver, Cameron, Clinton, Elk, Washington and Westmoreland. Even in such a heavily industrialized county as Allegheny, only one-seventh of all plants employ more than 100 workers.

These facts, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, emphasize the importance of small manufacturing plants in our industrial pattern and the wisdom of community efforts to create an atmosphere in which new individual enterprise can thrive.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #822)
Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

A THREE YEAR PROGRAM OF AIR PHOTOGRAPHY COMPLETED

For the past three years, airplanes flying nearly three miles above the forests, farms, highways and cities of Pennsylvania, have been making a new set of photographs of the surface of our State. These photographs have been taken as the result of action of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce in bringing about an agreement between several State departments and the U. S. Department of Agriculture to finance the operation.

The portrait of Pennsylvania resulting from this three-year program will be recorded on 31,000 photographs, nine by nine inches, each covering an area 15,000 feet square. This program has covered the entire State except for eight south-eastern counties which had been rephotographed as recently as 1945 to 1947.

Since several official agencies may be using the photographs at the same time, duplicate prints are frequently necessary, and the Planning Board will shortly have in its files more than 80,000 prints from negatives made during the present program. These new prints supplement 42,000 old prints, mostly seven by nine inches in size, which were made between the years of 1937 and 1947 under previous programs. When all the prints from the recent photography have been received, Pennsylvania will have available a complete and up-to-date record of the physical features of its highways, its forests, its mountains and its farms, as well as its cities and streams. It will also have for comparison, pictorial evidence of all the changes which have taken place in the State's development over the past 12 years. Each print is numbered, cross-indexed and filed, so that a photograph covering any point in the State can be located within two minutes. Persons who can demonstrate a legitimate use for these prints may purchase them from the United States Department of Agriculture. Enlargements at various scales are also available from that Department.

The method of indexing and filing these photographs, developed by the Planning Board staff, has recently been made the subject of special study by engineers sent to America by the government of Norway which is planning to undertake a program of aerial photography for its country.

Since many parts of Pennsylvania have not been surveyed or the official U. S. maps corrected for nearly a generation, these aerial photographs provide precise information not obtainable from any other source. They are used in correcting county tax assessors' maps, in the planning of highways and other public improvements, in the location of industrial plants, in the preliminary planning for flood-control dams, and sometimes when properly enlarged, provide a basis for the maps needed in the planning programs of urban areas.

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PENNSYLVANIA WEEK -- OCTOBER 13-19, 1952

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #823)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

WHAT IS PENNSYLVANIA WEEK?

Next week, October 13-19, is PENNSYLVANIA WEEK. This celebration will take many forms, but all will have one common purpose - to emphasize in every possible way the privileges, opportunities, and obligations which are ours as American citizens, living in this busy, beautiful and productive Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It is easy to take these opportunities and the general well-being which has been achieved in our State and Nation as something which is a common and natural possession of all mankind, but this is far from true. Its achievement required vast natural resources, prodigies of labor and the kind of ambitious enterprise that can exist only in a free world.

Today, machinery has made the work of the coal mine, the blast furnace and the steel mill somewhat less laborious than in the past, but much of the great wealth of Pennsylvania was produced only by the hard physical labor of millions of men, just as in an even earlier age, the frontiers had been pushed back slowly but unceasingly by the courage and enterprise of men and women who dared the perils and the insecurity of the wilderness to gain a wider opportunity for their children.

No community of Pennsylvania is free of its obligations to the past, and whether its traditions go back to the pioneers of the wilderness or the pioneers of the coal mines and the steel mills, it shares in the pride which all of our people must feel at the civilization created here in so short a time by the labor, ambitions and sacrifices of the Pennsylvanians of earlier generations.

PENNSYLVANIA WEEK 1952, finds our Nation engaged in the greatest productive effort in its history. We are undertaking the defense and protection of our freedom and, at the same time, we are maintaining the pace of our civilian production. In this endeavor, Pennsylvania industry has led the Nation. It has led in the expansion of its capacity to produce more and more of the required raw materials for the National defense. One-eighth of all the approved defense plant expansion in our country is taking place in the Keystone State. This follows a period where the records of the U. S. Census showed Pennsylvania firms spending more for plant development than those of any other state.

The vast program of Statewide and municipal improvements now under way - the extension of the Turnpike to the Delaware and the improvement of all its feeder roads - the notable developments now taking place in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and many other of our communities, large and small - the cleaning of our streams from pollution - all point toward a productive and progressive future. To enlist every citizen and every community in this Statewide program of growth and development is the purpose of PENNSYLVANIA WEEK in 1952, as it has been the goal in the six previous observances of this unique Pennsylvania celebration.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #824)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS IN POST OFFICES

Pennsylvania, where America's first national postal service was established, leads all states today in the number of its post offices and also leads all states in the northeastern section of our nation in the mileage of its rural delivery routes, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out. This is due to the fact that Pennsylvania has more small cities and towns than any other state, but awareness of the importance of convenient postal service has always been a prominent characteristic of Pennsylvania's people. The first postal service among the American colonies was a private enterprise centering in an office in Philadelphia, established by Thomas Neal in 1692. In 1753, Benjamin Franklin, who had long advocated an improved postal service, became Postmaster General of the colonies. He put the post offices on a business basis and arranged for a regular exchange of mail between England and America. After relations with Great Britain were broken off, Franklin became the first Postmaster General of the United States, under the authority of the Continental Congress. Philadelphia continued to be the center of the American mail service during the years when it was the Capital of the United States.

Today, although the population of New York exceeds that of Pennsylvania by more than four million, the Keystone State, with 2400 post offices, has 477 more than New York; 108 more than all of the six New England States; nearly one thousand more than either California or Illinois and over one thousand more than Ohio.

The length of Pennsylvania's rural routes - 59,155 miles, can be compared with 46,005 miles for New England and 51,528 miles for New York.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #825)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FLAMING FOLIAGE

The autumn woods of Pennsylvania have rarely been more beautiful than they are this year, and those who are able to travel by motor car, train, bus or, most intimately of all - on foot - should take advantage of this opportunity to see the beauties of our State at their best.

Autumn color starts earliest in our northern and our mountain counties and creeps slowly southward or down the hills. Along fence rows, Virginia creeper shows scarlet against the dark line of tree trunks or the blue of the sky and often mingles with the bittersweet, with its red berries and yellow husks and the low-growing dogwood. Even the poison ivy, for once in the year, develops a beautiful pattern of yellow, brushed with orange or deep crimson.

Every type of tree has its individuality, which is lost, or almost lost, in the universal green of Summer. Perhaps most delicate of all are the maples - the red maples now fully justifying their name and the silver maples showing a gamut of pastel tints of pink and orange.

Here and there, a few red oaks already display the deep mahogany of their densely-massed leaves, which last longest of all the autumn colors of the forest. In most parts of Pennsylvania, the scarlet oaks are not yet so colorful as they will be at the end of the month.

The sassafras is a distinctive orange-red. The tupelo, or sour gum, is, in many sections, the brightest scarlet of all. In the sunlight, the tulip poplars are as brilliantly yellow as the light of a thousand candles. The aspens, which lose their leaves so early, are now displaying a yellow so bright that even on cloudy days they give the illusion of sunshine.

Against and interwoven through all this radiant display is the sober, unchanging green of the hemlocks and the pines, the emerald of an occasional white spruce, and the delicate, feathery plumage of the larch, that one American "evergreen" tree which loses its leaves in cold weather.

A walk through the woods adds the tonic of the bracing Fall air, the enchantment of the colors filtering through the trees, the leaves drifting silently down and crunching under one's feet.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #826)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

OUR RAMBLING RIVERS

Our State has 31 named rivers, as well as innumerable creeks, streams and runs, down all of which pours, in the course of a year, an almost incredible volume of water. This water moves toward the sea down the six drainage basins of our Commonwealth. Those are: the Susquehanna, the Ohio, the Delaware, the Potomac, the Genessee and the small streams which empty directly into Lake Erie.

The Susquehanna and Potomac systems conduct their water toward the ocean by way of the Chesapeake Bay; the Delaware, by way of Delaware Bay; the Ohio, down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico; and the Genessee, into Lake Ontario, while the Ashtabula River and some 20-odd creeks empty into Lake Erie and, of course, these latter two Great Lake basins drain into the Atlantic through the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Delaware River forms the entire eastern boundary of the State and, for the lower 56 miles of that boundary, is affected by the ocean tides. It is navigable from Morrisville or Trenton to the sea. Other navigable streams within our Commonwealth are the Allegheny, the Monongahela, the Ohio and the Schuylkill below the Fairmount Dam, the total forming approximately 215 miles of navigable inland water within the State.

The Susquehanna was also at one time a navigable river, and steamers have pushed their way against its current as far up river as Sunbury, during periods of high water, but the immense power dams along the river now make that impossible.

Several of Pennsylvania's rivers cross the State's boundary several times in their length, one of the most remarkable perhaps being the Chemung, a tributary of the Susquehanna in Bradford County, which crosses the State's boundary three times in four miles. The Susquehanna itself performs an equally spectacular feat since it enters Pennsylvania from New York in Susquehanna County, forms a loop 16 miles long, returns to New York and finally re-enters Pennsylvania some 30 miles to the West of its point of departure, to be joined by the Chemung near Athens in Bradford County.

The Allegheny River performs a very similar feat - it rises in Sweden Township in central Potter County, moves northwest through McKean County into New York State, forming a loop 50 miles long before re-entering Pennsylvania in Warren County, after which, by an extremely sinuous route, it finally reaches the Ohio, the Mississippi and the sea.

In contrast to these rivers, which appear to be reluctant to enter Pennsylvania from the north but finally become important parts of its river system, is the case of Dunkard Creek in Greene County, which struggles violently in its effort to escape from Pennsylvania southward across the Mason-Dixon Line. It crosses the State boundary 12 times before it finally retreats northeastward to form a tributary of the Monongahela.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #827)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

HOW WE GOT OUR START IN SO MANY INDUSTRIES

When a Pennsylvanian reads in his favorite newspaper that our State leads the Nation in industrial expansion for defense, that we lead the Nation in the production of steel, and are rapidly increasing our capacity to make even more steel, and that we are also a great textile state, a great coal mining state, and a great farming state, he realizes that he lives in a very progressive and highly-favored part of the world.

It may not however be equally clear how much the development of Pennsylvania to a place where it leads the Nation in more than fifty important industries is due to the continued enterprise of our people and their interest in industrial development over the past 150 years.

The importance of this continuous effort to encourage private enterprise is emphasized by a backward glance to the first issue of the "Franklin Journal", of January 1826, a publication issued under the sponsorship of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. This journal of 126 years ago reports on the prizes offered by the Institute for industrial improvements at its third annual exhibition. Among the more than 60 prizes offered are listed the following: "a silver medal to the maker of the best cast steel manufactured in any state of the Union; a silver medal to the best specimen of cast iron pipes manufactured in the United States; a silver medal for each of the following industrial achievements: to the maker of the best instruments for operations on the eye; to the maker of the best table knives and forks; to the inventor of the best constructed grate or stove for burning anthracite; to the inventor of the best constructed furnace for consuming anthracite in generating steam to be applied to steam engines; to the person who shall have manufactured in Pennsylvania the greatest quantity of iron from the ore, using no other fuel but anthracite, during the year ending September 1, 1826 - and for this achievement, a gold medal; a gold medal also to the maker of the greatest quantity of flint glassware, the fuel to be used in the manufacture to be not less than three-quarters anthracite coal; a silver medal to the maker of the best crucible of earthenware, or other cheap material, suitable for brass founders."

Other awards of silver medals were for: "the best pottery of red and white earthenware from American materials; the best woolen blankets; the best specimen of ingrain carpeting; the best beaver hat, price $9.00; to the person who shall have made in Pennsylvania the greatest quantity of oil from any vegetable raised in this State; to the manufacturer of the best white lead, and for the best specimen of lithography executed in the United States."

It will occur to any reader of this list that many of the industries suggested by this list of prizes now stand among the 50 or more in which Pennsylvania leads the Nation and which, in many cases, it has continued to lead the Nation for the past 100 years or more. The lesson in that fact is obvious for us today. The encouragement of local industry, of private enterprise and of ingenuity in solving today's problems, is the key - and the only key - to that kind of an expanding future which the opportunities of the American people so fully justify.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #828)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

AGE CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA'S POPULATION

One of the most interesting and inescapable problems facing the future of Pennsylvania and of the United States as a whole, is shown by the age distribution of the State's population, recorded by the 1950 Census and recently made available.

Between 1940 and 1950, Pennsylvania's population gain was 597,832, a very substantial and satisfactory figure considering the fact that these population gains represent additions to our wealth of productive power. However, we must recognize that they also represent a demand for new facilities and services, such as hospitals and schools which must principally be paid for by today's working population.

The important question is - how Pennsylvania's increase of nearly 600,000 is distributed. The answer is given by the preliminary Census report on the age distribution of our population referred to above. As compared with 1940, Pennsylvania in 1950 had an increase of more than 300,000 under age five, and an increase of more than 95,000 between the ages of five and nine. This means, of course, that the elementary schools of this State will have, very shortly, several hundred thousand more pupils than they had ten years ago.

Turning from the youngest to the oldest groups in our population, we find that in 1950, as compared with 1940, there were nearly 82,000 more persons over 75, 120,000 more between 65 and 75, and 165,000 more between ages 55 and 65. In other words, there was an increase of 367,000 in the number of our people over 55, and an increase of 395,000 in the number under ten years of age. There was also a considerable increase in the number between 25 and 55, but a loss of 497,000 in the age group between 10 and 25. That age group in our present population is so far below its proportion of ten years ago because it represents the children born during a period of depression when the birth rate was lower than at any time in the history of either the State or the Nation.

It requires no gift of prophecy to realize that, with the passage of the years, that group which is now, in 1952, between ages 12 and 27, will face serious problems in every community, and in the Nation as a whole.

There are today in Pennsylvania almost 500,000 fewer young people in this age group than there were ten years ago, although our State's total population has increased by 600,000. But this age group, which is proportionately far below normal, must now supply the personnel for our Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force.

As time passes, our professions, our industry and our commerce will depend on them for their progress and for whatever addition they can make to our national wealth. They will some day be a principal support of both our oldest and our youngest age groups.

They will have unusual responsibilities and, by the same token, unusual opportunities for distinction and service to society. If American tradition holds true - that challenge will be accepted by them in future years as competently as it is being accepted now in Korea.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #829)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

GAME REFUGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

The State Game Commission has established in the Commonwealth 242 game refuges, covering an area of 82,260 acres. Of these, 185 are located on State game land and 57 on other publicly-owned land, among which is the Pymatuning Waterfowl refuge at Lake Pymatuning, a flood control project on the former site of the great Pymatuning swamp. At Pymatuning, 3,670 acres are set aside as a sanctuary for many species of waterfowl and shore birds.

Besides the more than 80,000 acres of game refuges maintained by the State, there are also numerous game refuges established on privately-owned land by individuals or societies interested in preserving the State's wildlife. One of the most notable of these is the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, located about six miles east of Hamburg, in Berks County. Hawk Mountain is on the route of the Fall migration of American hawks and thousands of people every year visit this sanctuary to observe the annual southward movement of hawks and eagles from the far North toward their winter home.

On the mountaintop of this refuge, on favorable days from September to November, the sky is dotted with hawks and eagles bound South, and also with glittering flocks of warblers, swallows, wrens, thrushes, song sparrows and tanagers, some of which winter in the jungles of Central America.

Another interesting Pennsylvania bird refuge is what is perhaps the only bald eagle sanctuary in the United States. This is located on Mt. Johnson Island on the Susquehanna River near Lancaster.

Such protective areas provide an insurance against the extinction of many species of birds which might succumb to the fate of the passenger pigeon and be forever lost to future generations.

It is not too much to say that almost every species of wild creature has its important place in the economy of nature. In the struggle for existence over thousands of years, almost all species survive because of a useful function which they fulfill in maintaining the balance of life on the earth. The incessant battle waged by most of our song birds on the insect parasites which would otherwise make our agriculture impossible, is only one instance of the value which wild creatures, once regarded as merely ornamental or worthless, have contributed to the support of man.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #830)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

THE POWER BEHIND PENNSYLVANIA'S PROGRESS

The progress of the United States in government, science and invention will stand for future historians as one of the most outstanding contributions ever made by any people toward the shaping of the modern world. Many writers attribute this progress to the unequalled natural resources of the Nation and to the fact that, through all the long history of the world, the treasures of nature had lain here untapped.

A study of the first Journals of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, which today is still one of the most important scientific foundations in the western world, tells a somewhat different story. That publication reveals the tireless energy being exerted in Pennsylvania during the 1820's for the accumulation of information in regard to the thousands of industrial and scientific problems and processes on which the great material progress of the 19th and 20th Century in American was afterwards based. No problem was too small, no question too profound for the consideration of the group of ardent investigators and pioneers on the frontier of applied science. No source of knowledge was too obscure. The reaching out for information revealed in those early scientific journals, irresistably reminds one of the perpetual questions of a child confronted with the mysteries of the universe.

Here are a few of their problems:

How can two pieces of cast steel or of iron and cast steel be welded together? How can drawings be copied for printing on a copper plate? How can silk worms be successfully propagated in the climate of Philadelphia? What is

- more -

the most effective way of boring an artesian well? How can "the vapour of mercury" be used instead of steam in an engine for driving power machinery? What is the comparative heating efficiency of firewood from various species of trees, compared with various grades of anthracite, including the anthracite of Rhode Island , with bituminous coal, charcoal, coke and briquets composed of anthracite, charcoal and fire clay, and what is the density of the air at a height of 26 miles?

Many of these problems are still of important concern to the modern world and to the industries of Pennsylvania. Many of the projects suggested in the Franklin Institute Journals of 1826 and 1827, show a brilliant reach of imagination and enterprise which, far more than its raw material, was the dearest possession of our young Republic. Many of our greatest undertakings of recent years were firing the imaginations of the people of Pennsylvania of 125 years ago and not merely men of science, but physicians, artists and artisans, for in those days the era of specialization had not yet opened, and the world of invention and discovery was free to any intelligent man or woman.

Great projects were being announced; news of an attempt to reach the North Pole by Captains Parry and Franklin was brought to the attention of the American public in this Journal and reminds us that it was a Philadelphian, Elisha Kent Kane, who went out to the relief of Sir John Franklin's ill-fated expedition. In doing so, Kane reached closer to the North Pole than any man had ever come before, and thus established a tradition which was gloriously crowned when another Pennsylvanian, Admiral Robert E. Peary, became the first man ever to reach the top of the world.

It was in this Philadelphia Journal in 1826 that the announcement came that the government of Guatemala had granted to an American citizen the right to cut a canal through the Isthmus of Panama, and that a company with the rather ponderous name, "The Central American and U. S. Atlantic and Pacific Junction Canal Company," was about to be organized.

To the Americans of 1826, no tasks was too difficult to be undertaken, and though that canal was not completed for nearly 80 years after this first announcement, it was the power of those early dreams which provided the steam in the boiler of the locomotive on which the people of the 19th and 20th Centuries traveled so fast and so far.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1952

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #831)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BIG TREES

The American Forestry Association credits Pennsylvania with having the largest known examples of 13 species of trees. This does not mean that each of these trees is immense in size, since many of them belong to varities which never grow very large. Some of Pennsylvania's "big trees" are, however, quite remarkable. What is believed to be the largest sycamore is a tree with a trunk 25 feet, four inches in circumference, located in Conshohocken. The largest white ash tree in the United States is found in Glen Mills, near Philadelphia, as reported by the American Forestry Association. It is 21 feet in circumference, 98 feet tall, with a spread of branches 91 feet in diameter. The largest known American beech is a tree 16 feet, seven inches in circumference and 75 feet tall. It is located near Morrisville. The largest American linden is 16 feet, three inches in circumference and rises to a height of 105 feet, on Camelback Mountain in Monroe County.

The pawpaw is never a large tree. It is found more commonly in the South and West than in Pennsylvania, but the largest pawpaw reported in America grows in Lancaster and has a trunk four feet, nine inches in circumference and a height of 25 feet.

State College ranks well ahead of all other Pennsylvania communities in its number of trees, which are the largest of their species in America. These include a buckthorn, a pagoda dogwood, a chinquapin oak, a nannyberry, a scrub oak with a trunk more than two feet in circumference, and the largest known striped maple. This latter is a tree found quite commonly in northern New England, growing among the firs and spruces on the rocky islands off the Maine coast, but is named for our Commonwealth, "Acer Pennsylvanicum." It is quite possible that other and even larger trees of some of these species are growing in Pennsylvania but have not been reported to the Forestry Association.

No list of Pennsylvania's big trees can be complete without a mention of the grove of towering virgin pines and hemlocks (our State tree) in the Cook Forest State Park, which is one of the last remaining tracts of Penn's Woods as they existed at the time of the founding of our Commonwealth.

It is not only by the size to which trees have grown, and are growing, in Pennsylvania's forest land that our Commonwealth still justifies its name. There are more commercial tree nurseries raising more seedlings for reforestation, and more Christmas tree plantations in our Commonwealth than in any other state. The largest commercial tree nursery in the United States is in Pennsylvania. It produces five million seedlings every year. Nine large Pennsylvania commercial nurseries produce each year nearly 10½ million seedlings, and together with the vast State-owned nurseries, raise the output of young trees grown on tree farms in the Commonwealth to more than 29 million seedlings a year.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #833)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

A DECADE'S CHANGES IN THE STATE'S MANUFACTURES

Reports of the Department of Internal Affairs on the production of the State's industries over the past decade reveal the fundamental stability of Pennsylvania's industrial picture, and also show how new developments have stimulated the growth of types of manufacture that were of little importance even ten years ago.

Comparisons made by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce show that electrical machinery still leads the State's industries as it did in 1941. During the ten-year period from 1941 to 1951 the value of product in that line of manufacture increased from $446,675,000 to $1,107,422,000, a rise of 148%.

The making of machinery and machine parts was second in the State in both 1941 and 1951. The increase in value of product was 130%. The third most important industry in 1951, the manufacture of iron and steel sheets had stood in ninth place ten years ago. In the decade it increased its value 293%. These changes are, however, relatively small, percentage-wise, compared to the meteoric rise of the radio industry, which was 48th in the State in 1941 and 11th in 1951. Its products rose in value from approximately $55,000,000 in 1941 to nearly $403,000,000 in 1951 - an increase of 638%.

Other significant changes revealed by the Internal Affairs' data are the rise of the chemical industry from 29th in the State with a $96,000,000 product in 1941 to 18th with a $311,000,000 product in 1951. Production of distilled liquors rose from 46th to 25th among the State's industries; the output of drugs and medicines from 66th to 41st. Among other industries showing a notable rise were the manufacture of rubber tires and of scientific instruments, and the preparation of grist mill products.

On the other hand, there were considerable declines in ranking order in such industries as the knitting of silk hosiery, which fell from 30th among the State's manufactures to 45th in the ten-year period, although the value of its product rose from $96,000,000 in 1941 to $144,000,000 ten years later. The cigar industry decline in relative importance from 39th to 47th, and yet the value of its products more than doubled from $66,000,000 in 1941 to $135,000,000 in 1951.

Such changes in the relative importance of the State's industries are evidence of that constant process of adjustment which is characteristic of a period of healthy growth.

The remarkable variety of Pennsylvania's manufactures is often lost sight of in the world-wide fame of those great primary industries in which it leads our nation and often leads the nations of the world. Each of seventy-three types of product of the State's industries had a value of more than $100,000,000 in 1951.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #834)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

AN ASSIST FOR SANTA CLAUS

Pennsylvania cannot claim that Santa Claus's workshop is located anywhere in its territory since it is well known that his principal toy factory is located at the North Pole. Our State, however, provides the old gentleman with a heavy assist. For several months now large shipments of toys, trees and Christmas ornaments have been moving from Pennsylvania's toy factories and tree nurseries to Santa's headquarters in the far North.

Although many Christmas trees are imported from regions as distant as Newfoundland, Pennsylvania has the largest Christmas tree nursery in the United States. According to a report of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, three Pennsylvania companies manufacture Christmas tree lights, two make other types of tree decorations and 70 companies produce toys of every type from walking dolls to electric trains, velocipedes, wagons, blackboards, pianos, steam engines, rubber balls, skates, scooters, and hobby horses as well as hundreds of other devices to delight the young and distract their parents in this mad, merry season called the Christmas holidays.

It would be false to the tradition of good living established and maintained in Pennsylvania for the past 260 years if the farmers, confectioners, bakers and food packers of Pennsylvania did not contribute their share to the good cheer of this season. This year more than two million turkeys have been raised for the holidays on Pennsylvania farms. Pennsylvania's mince meat has a national reputation. Pennsylvania ice cream will be served at Christmas dinners in half a dozen states, and Pennsylvania's candies and chocolate will fill stockings or shoes or cornucopieas hung up by the fireside of homes in almost every land throughout the world where Christmas is celebrated as the year's happiest feast.

In this troubled world when such grave problems confront our nation, it is good that most of us have the means to bring to our children and to our families such evidences of the success of our way of living as Christmas allows us to display. None of us, however, should permit himself to forget that there are others not so fortunate and that some of those others are close at hand, that there are agencies in every community which turn their attention at Christmas time toward bringing cheer to those whose lives have known too little cheer, and that the best evidence of the success of the American way of life is the freedom with which we are willing to share our prosperity with those among us who are not so lucky.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1952

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #835)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA APPROACHES THE NEW YEAR

Pennsylvania approaches the New Year with the assurance that whatever lies ahead between now and January 1, 1954, the State's capacity to face that unknown future is greater than ever before. Whether the year to come will be the most prosperous in the State's history or not, no one can safely say at this hour. International events over which the people of our State and nation can have little control powerfully influence our prospects and our welfare.

At such a time, prophecy is hazardous, but of one thing Pennsylvanians can be certain - the relative position of their State in the economy of the nation is soundly established by the remarkable growth shown in almost every branch of manufacture since the close of the Second World War. Private investment has shown an unprecedented confidence in the future of Pennsylvania and in the opportunities which a location in our State provides.

Although the complete record for 1952 is not yet in, it appears certain that, since the outbreak of the Korean War, Pennsylvania has added more to its capacity to produce military and civilian goods than any other state in our nation. Its businessmen have invested more than those of any other state in improvement of coal mines and of facilities for turning the product of those mines into chemical raw materials essential for both peace and war.

Our industry has shown increased diversification. In the Western part of the State near the greatest steel center in America, one of our manufacturing companies is devoting its energies to the construction of an atomic power plant which will enable our large Naval vessels to be independent of the land, to an extent whose possibility was beyond the dreams of the scientific fiction of even ten years ago. In the East of our State, long noted for its diversification in the production of consumer goods, has been constructed a steel mill whose individual capacity is well beyond that of many of the great industrial nations of the world.

No one is today able to bring from behind the Iron Curtain any reliable estimates as to the steel production of Russia, but it is certain that, with the added capacity which has been developed in Pennsylvania during the past two years, our single State approximates - and may exceed - all Russia in its output.

No other state has two such world-famous centers of manufacturing as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. For many years, no other state has done so much to develop to the highest point of efficiency its system of highways, or made such continuous efforts to improve the water of its streams.

Many of the dearest traditions of the American people are based on happenings on Pennsylvania's soil. Many of the best-loved shrines which stand as memorials to the birth of our liberties, are here in Pennsylvania. The inspiration they provide is a continuous, though perhaps often unnoticed, force behind all

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our efforts as a people to maintain here a tolerant, kindly and energetic proof of the benefits of freedom.

Though no man can say what lies ahead of Pennsylvania, of our nation, or of the world in the year or the years ahead, the preparations that have been made here in our State are the best assurance which men can devise that our ship will ride high, either in storm or in fair weather.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1953

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release # 837)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA'S WINTER WEATHER

Nothing better illustrates Pennsylvania's unique position among the Eastern states than the variety of its winter weather. In the north, our State approximates the latitude of southern New England, and in the south experiences the notably milder climate of Maryland. The average annual snowfall, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, is only 30 inches in the southeastern portion of the Commonwealth, and is twice as much along our northern border.

The average number of days when snow covers the ground varies from a minimum of 40 in the eastern third of the State and the southwestern corner, to as much as 120, or practically one-third of the year, in our northern counties where winter sports are becoming an important business. The average January temperature along our southern border is ten degrees higher than along the line where Pennsylvania touches New York.

A matter which affects the length of time during which the land can be cultivated is the depth to which frost penetrates into the soil. Except along the mountain ranges, the depth of frozen earth in the heart of the winter averages from 10 to 15 inches in the southern third of the State, but reaches down 20 to 30 inches in the northern counties.

One fact which is of considerable interest in connection with the penetration of frost into the ground is the slow but persistent movement of alternate waves of heat and frost, deeper and deeper into our soil. Careful temperature measurements in undisturbed soil can detect the presence of layers of warmth and cold from the summers and winters of former years, and it is even believed that a record of the long period of cold associated with the last glacial period can be detected deep under the surface of the ground in our northeastern states.

These traces of the summer's heat and winter's cold of bygone years have, until lately, been of little economic importance, but it is possible that, with the development of the device known as the "heat pump," a part of the warmth necessary for our winter comfort will at some future date be supplied by the summer sun of a decade or more ago, and that the heat stored in the ground or in the ground water will some day help the people of Pennsylvania to keep their homes warm in the winter.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1953

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #838)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

A FEW OF OUR STATE'S FAMOUS MEN

The observance last week of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin serves as a reminder of the many memorable inventors and men of science whose lives have been associated with the history of this Commonwealth.

It is not too much to say that history has recorded the achievements of few men so versatile and so important to the progress of the world as was Benjamin Franklin. He was one of the pioneers of modern science, particularly the science of electricity in which he made several fundamental discoveries. He was a statesman whose influence upon the present form of American government possibly exceeds that of any other man. His diplomatic labors cemented a friendship between France and our infant Republic which has remained unbroken to this day. He was a leading businessman and the company he founded is still active in Philadelphia. Many of the oldest learned societies and scientific foundations in our nation, and many of the most valuable improvements in local government, are due to his wisdom and foresight, and several of his inventions, such as the lightning rod and bifocal spectacles, are of use throughout the world.

Another January birth date of an American, closely associated with our early Commonwealth and a pioneer in a field of enterprise which has transformed the world, is that of John Fitch, born on the 21st of January, 1743. He produced the first practicable steamboat, which performed regular trips between Philadelphia and Burlington on the Delaware seventeen years before Pennsylvania-born Robert Fulton astonished the world with the success of his paddle-wheel steamboat, the Clermont. The stone house in which Robert Fulton was born in 1765 still stands near Quarryville in Lancaster County.

Eastern Pennsylvania has no monopoly in its association with men whose labors have transformed the modern world. The house built by Joseph Priestly in Northumberland is a beautiful example of domestic architecture of the 18th Century, but far more notable as the home of the man who discovered oxygen and became the founder of modern chemistry.

On the South side of Pittsburgh, preserved as a memorial, is the workshop of John A. Brashear, a steel puddler whose manual skill led him, first to the construction of the mountings for optical instruments, then to the grinding of the lenses of great telescopes, and finally to international fame as an astronomer.

At Cresson in Cambria County is a stone memorial marking the birthplace of a Pennsylvanian whose name stands first in the annuals of modern exploration and discovery, for near that spot was born Robert E. Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole.

In Woodlawn Cemetery at Titusville, is the grave of Edwin L. Drake, who drilled the world's first commercial oil well and brought into existence an industry which has added untold billions of dollars to the wealth of nations and has made possible the age of the automobile and the airplane.

There are hundreds of other great men tied closely to the history of Pennsylvania, but the few mentioned in this brief summary have changed the whole character of modern life or added new horizons to the field of knowledge. - 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1953

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #839)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

TO PROTECT OUR FORESTS

Data released by the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture present a very favorable picture of the protection provided for the forests of Pennsylvania by the Division of Protection of the State Department of Forests and Waters.

Comparisons with conditions of 1939 show that in that year 85,657 forest fires occurred on protected lands in the United States and that in 1950, 96,578 fires occurred on such land, while in Pennsylvania, which had 4,768 forest fires on protected areas in 1939, there were only 910 reported fires in 1950.

The forest areas burned off on protected land in the United States totaled 3,266,000 acres in 1939 and 3,407,000 acres in 1950, an increase of approximately 140,000 acres, while in Pennsylvania the area burned over in 1950 declined to approximately half that reported in 1939, the exact figures being 36,775 acres in 1950 as compared with 72,170 in 1939.

The dollar value of damage to the forests in the United States had doubled between 1939 and 1950, while in Pennsylvania it declined from $190,000 in 1939 to $81,000 in 1950.

While it is true, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, that conditions of weather, such as the prevalence of drought or the abundance of rain, have an inevitable effect on fire damage to the forests and that a comparison of one state with the nation for any single year may be relatively unfair, it is nevertheless true that the protection of Pennsylvania forest land - one of our State's most valuable long-term assets - presents a highly favorable picture as compared with the record in many other states and with the nation as a whole.

The comparison of the cost of forest fire protection in Pennsylvania with that in most of our neighboring states is also a tribute to the efficiency of our protective services. That cost in Pennsylvania is only 6.3¢ per acre of forest land. In some of our Western states it rises as high as 75¢ an acre (So. California), and even in the East, Pennsylvania is among the very lowest states in estimated cost of the fire protection now being provided to this important natural resource.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1953

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series #840)

Prepared for the (Editor: insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

OUR OLDER PEOPLE

Changes in human affairs often occur so gradually as to be by those who are experiencing them. As Pennsylvania's population has grown (from about three and one-half to ten and one-half million), a striking change has also occurred in the proportion of very young and very old people among our citizens. It may well be that this change is even more important than the increase in the number of our inhabitants.

In 1870, people 65 years of age or over numbered 119,000 in Pennsylvania. In 1950, they numbered 886,000, so while the total population has only tripled in that period, the number of older people has increased seven and one-half times. Those over 65 were only 3.3% of the 1870 population, but had increased to 8.4% at the time of the taking of the last Census. Meanwhile, despite the heavy birth rate following the Second World War, the number of persons ten years of age and younger had only increased from 923,000 in 1870 to 1,884,000 in 1950.

It is not too much to say that, if we were permitted to move back in time for 80 years, and to walk the streets of a town or city with which we are now familiar, we would be just as much surprised by these age changes as we would be by the lack of very tall buildings, electric lights along the streets and the absence of automobiles, for we should see many more children in proportion to the population and notably fewer older people in that world of two generations ago.

In 1950 the median age of the population was 31.3 years. This means that there were as many people over that age as there were under it. In 1900 it was 24.2 years, in 1880, 21.8 years, and in 1870, it was still lower. Eighty years ago the total number of voters in Pennsylvania was less than the total number of boys and men under voting age. Since these changes, with few exceptions, have occurred in every civilized country, it is easy to see that they may have a decisive effect on the type of manufactured products in greatest demand, on the direction of national policy, and even on the destiny of our civilization.

Some writers have, however, over-emphazised the long-term prospect of a steadily increasing age for our population. While it is probable that in Pennsylvania, for instance, the proportion of those 65 years and over will have increased still further by 1960, it is likely that the most dramatic change in that age group has already occurred. The problem of employment for older people, for the sake of their mental health and to lighten the burden of their support on the Commonwealth, is however, certain to be of increasing importance with each passing year.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1953

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #841)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce)

A BUSINESS OF MANY NAMES

One of the many changes which have occurred in the aspect of modern life has been the disappearance from most of our cities of the great flasks of red and blue colored water, illuminated perhaps by a gas light or a kerosene lamp, which marked the location of the corner drug store. With the disappearance of those colored flasks has come an equally dramatic change in the contents of the shelves behind the drug store window. Today, in place of row upon row of plant extracts such as cubebs, squills and Venice turpentine, modern science has provided the physician with a variety of powerful and complex healing agents unknown even half a generation ago.

Pennsylvania has had a large part in the transformation of the drug business into a branch of applied science. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, established in 1821 in Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, was the first institution in America to provide to druggists a systematic education in science. Through the long life of that institution, no branch of applied science has been more progressive or has proved of greater importance to man than that of the manufacture and application of medicines to human diseases.

Strangely enough, the man who prepares prescriptions and sells drugs over the counter has probably had more names applied to him than the member of any other profession. He was originally called an "apothecary" or a "chemist", which is still the common name for the profession in England. Then the word "druggist" came into general use, still later the name "pharmacist", and finally the more elaborate forms "pharmaceutist" or "pharmaceutical chemist", which are much less commonly used.

Besides having the oldest American school for the training of members of

this profession, Pennsylvania has what is believed to be the oldest drug store in America, founded in 1752, 201 years ago, and still doing business on the Main street of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. During the long history of that store, the stock-in-trade of the druggist has considerably branched out. It includes today, not only drugs and biologicals, but often a great variety of other goods whose complexity would certainly have astounded the founder of that first American drug store.

The sales of the State's 4,261 drug stores totaled $232,472,000 in 1948 and are estimated to have been $285,443,000 in 1952. Those stores have more than 18,000 employes and a payroll of approximately 25 million dollars. To supply such stores in our own and other states, 97 manufacturing plants in Pennsylvania, employing more than 6,000 workers, produced goods valued at more than 153 million dollars in 1951. That value does not include the raw materials derived from coal tar which are the basis for many of our important drugs and in which Pennsylvania leads the nation, or the important petroleum products which also form a basis for many modern healing agents.

From the little corner drug store with its red and blue lights - some of which still remain, and even in our largest cities maintain the strict traditions of the early 19th century - the business of the apothecary, druggist or pharmacist - whichever you choose to call him - has become an essential element in modern life.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1953

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #842)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

NEW EVIDENCE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

During the past year evidence has been presented that Pennsylvania leads the nation in plant expansion of both mines and factories. This evidence has come from the Defense Production Administration, the Defense Solid Fuels Administration, and the U. S. Bureau of the Census. The latest Survey of Manufactures by the U. S. Census showed that in Pennsylvania the expenditures for building new plants, or for renovating old plants which had not been in operation, exceeded the combined total of our three closest rivals, Texas, Michigan and North Carolina, in 1951.

The Defense Solid Fuels Administration reported last year that Pennsylvania exceeded all other states in the development of coal mines and in the construction of coke and coal chemical plants for the national defense.

New testimony as to Pennsylvania's progress comes from a source which must certainly be considered unbiased - a report on industrial expansion issued by the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, and based on the Engineering News-Record total of large industrial contracts let in the United States. This report shows that, from the close of the Second World War to June of last year, the large contracts awarded for construction of new industrial plants and equipment in Pennsylvania exceeded the total of any other state in New England, the Middle East, the South West, the North East, the Central Region, the North West or the Far West.

The total value of Pennsylvania's large contracts, $663,213,000, may be compared with $182,375,000 in New York; $142,677,000 in New Jersey; $178,439,000 in New England; $451,638,000 in Illinois; $448,516,000 in Ohio and $451,551,000 in California. That this record is not based solely on any single large plant is shown by the fact that the number of such construction contracts in Pennsylvania was greater than that of any state in its area.

In the 7-year period from June 1945 to June 1952, the total value of large plant construction contracts in Pennsylvania exceeded the combined total in all three states on the Pacific Coast by nearly $80,000,000. In addition to this record, as reported by the Chicago public utility company, Pennsylvania was the only state with two metropolitan areas among the first five in the nation in the value of contracts awarded for industrial expansion.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1953

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #843)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by the
State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

ANOTHER FIRST FOR PENNSYLVANIA

A recent release of the Defense Production Administration shows that the total of all industrial expansion approved for rapid tax write-off in the United States up to September 5th of last year, was $15,756,227,000. Of this amount, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, Pennsylvania is credited with $1,949,109,000 of approved plant expansion. This is one-eighth of the total for the entire nation and represents a greater investment in industrial facilities for defense than is recorded in any other state - more than 115 million dollars greater than in the second state, Texas; more than 645 million dollars greater than in the third state, Ohio, and more than 829 million dollars greater than in the fourth state, Michigan.

During the entire history of our present defense efforts since the outbreak of the Korean War, Pennsylvania has consistently led every state in the nation in the expansion of facilities approved by the Defense Production Administration as necessary to the national defense.

To the date of the latest report, Philadelphia had received 346 Certificates of Necessity covering a proposed investment of 804 million dollars; Pittsburgh, 288 covering a proposed investment of 635 million dollars. In no other state in our nation does any city listed in the report of the Defense Production Administration have a total proposed investment as great as that recorded for either of Pennsylvania's two largest cities.

Pennsylvania's position in respect to industrial expansion of potential defense plants may be summarized in the following statement:

The latest data released by the Defense Production Administration shows that the State is first in the nation and that each of its two largest cities exceeds in defense plant growth any other city in the United States.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1953

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #844)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by the
State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA LIFE EXPECTANCY INCREASES BY MORE THAN FOUR YEARS SINCE 1940

An abridged life table, recently constructed by the staff of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, shows that the life expectancy of a Pennsylvanian born in 1950 had increased 4.21 years in the decade between 1940 and 1950. A person born in 1950 has an average life expectancy of 67.43 years as compared with 63.22 years in 1940. Those who survive the first year of life have an expectation of living for 68½ years longer, the increased expectancy at age one being due to the fact that the first year of life is beset with many dangers and that those children who survive it have a better chance for a long life than those who are just born.

This new life table confirms a fact that has been true for many years in the past. The life expectancy of a Pennsylvanian is gradually improving, but this improvement is most notable in the earlier years of life. Though the expectancy at birth is four years greater than in 1940, at age 60 it is little more than one year greater and at 75 the improvement in life expectancy is only a matter of a few months.

It is possible, by the use of the new life table, to calculate from our present population, how many of a given age will probably survive for the next ten or 20 years. Whether all of these survivors will remain in Pennsylvania is a question which no statistics can answer, but if there were no outward migration, the total number 65 and over in 1960 would be 1,175,600 as compared with the 868,250 reported by the Census for 1950. The life table also shows that, if life expectancy for older people is not

considerably improved during the next ten years, the total number over 65 in 1970 will be approximately 1,376,000, but that the increase of older people after that year will be relatively small.

The Pennsylvania life table constructed by the State Planning Board staff represents the average life expectancy for both sexes and all the races included in the State's population. A similar table constructed in 1942 predicted quite accurately the number of old people that would be found in the State's population in the Census of 1950.

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ABRIDGED LIFE TABLE FOR PENNSYLVANIA

1949-50-51

Age Interval x to x plus-4	Average Annual Death Rate	Number Surviving to Exact Age x out of 100,000 born alive	Average Years of life remaining to survivors at age x
Under one	.03248	100,000	67.43
1-4	.00115	97,006	68.50
5-9	.00060	96,571	65.02
10-14	.00054	96,282	60.21
15-19	.00090	96,023	55.37
20-24	.00111	95,592	50.60
25-29	.00134	95,063	45.87
30-34	.00177	94,428	41.16
35-39	.00264	93,594	36.50
40-44	.00452	92,366	31.95
45-49	.00717	90,300	27.62
50-54	.01115	87,116	23.53
55-59	.01715	82,382	19.73
60-64	.02588	75,590	16.27
65-69	.03740	66,371	13.17
70-74	.05711	54,974	10.36
75-79	.08535	41,184	7.98
80-84	.13349	26,683	5.96
85-89	.18583	13,447	4.62
90-94	.29881	5,130	3.03
95 and over	.36087	1,053	

State Planning Board
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1953

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #845)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by the
State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

WHERE OUR PEOPLE LIVE

According to the 1950 Census, there are 4,529,953 Pennsylvanians living in cities. This is more than 43% of the State's population. One-fourth of the State's population are living in boroughs, their number being 2,625,989. Slightly more than that number - 2,647,039 - live in townships of the second-class. The number living in townships of the first-class is 684,381, or 6.5% of the State's population. The remaining 10,650 persons making up the Pennsylvania total form the population of the town of Bloomsburg - 10,633 - and the Cornplanter Indian Reservation whose official population is 17.

These figures were arrived at by the staff of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce in classifying the population of the Commonwealth as to its numerical distribution by counties and by types of government.

Thirty-five Pennsylvania counties have no cities; 53 have no townships of the first class. Philadelphia, of course, has no boroughs, or townships.

In several of our counties, the people living in townships of the second-class outnumber those living in all other types of civil subdivision. These include Adams, Armstrong, Bedford, Bradford, Bucks, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Fayette, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Juniata, Mifflin, Monroe, Montour, Perry, Pike, Potter, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Warren, Wayne and Wyoming. They are, in general, those Pennsylvania counties with the highest percentage of rural population, but it is interesting to notice that among them has been listed Bucks,

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with a borough population of 52,758 and a population of 12,184 in townships of the first-class, which are outnumbered by a population of 79,678 in townships of the second-class. The unprecedented urbanization now taking place in Bucks County as a result of developments along the Delaware could very well change this distribution of population among units of government, as it is certain to add tens of thousands to the county's population before 1960.

The counties with the largest population living in boroughs are, Allegheny, more than 452,000; Luzerne, 138,000; Montgomery, 135,000, and Delaware, 121,000. Allegheny also has the largest number living in townships of the first-class, 206,911, with Delaware a close second, 197,882.

The largest total population living in townships of the second-class is found in Westmoreland County, 145,227. Fayette is second, 127,124, and Lancaster, third, 115,585.

These patterns of population distribution by type of government are often of importance to the counties and to the State as a whole, since the powers of self-government granted to the State's civil divisions by the Commonwealth vary with the type of political subdivision.

In the list of cities whose total population is given above is included Parker City, the smallest in the State and possibly in the nation, a community of 979 inhabitants which was created as a city by a special act of Legislature.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1953

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #846)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by the
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S STEEL MAKING CAPACITY
AT NEW HIGH

The annual steel capacity of Pennsylvania as of January 1, 1953 totaled 33,351,560 tons, according to a report of the American Iron and Steel Institute. This is the largest steel producing capacity of any state in the nation and represents an increase of more than 2 million tons during the year, and of 7,101,238 tons since 1939, a far greater increase than that shown in any other state. The steel capacity of our Commonwealth, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, is now 28.4% of the national total of 117,547,470 tons.

The gradual dispersal of steel manufacture throughout the nation has, over the years, slightly reduced Pennsylvania's percentage of the national total, but has in no way provided any challenge to the leadership of our state's steel manufactures. Pennsylvania exceeds the second greatest steel producing state, Ohio, by more than 10,700,000 tons, an amount which is approximately as great as the total steel production of France, and half as great as the combined capacity of the United Kingdom and Canada.

Whether the U.S.S.R., by its intense concentration on increasing its steel output, has succeeded in equalling Pennsylvania's capacity is a fact concealed behind the heavy folds of the Iron Curtain, but the importance of Pennsylvania's steel production to the security of the United States is emphasized by the fact that, up to and through the period of the Second World War, our single State surpassed the output of Russia, Germany or Great Britain.

The recent expansion of steel making capacity puts Pennsylvania in a strategic position to make use of every accessible source of iron ore, whether from the great Mesabi mines of Minnesota, which still contain vast resources of lower-grade ore, or from northern Quebec, Venezuela, or Liberia.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1953

KNOW YOUR STATE
847

Prepared for (Editor: insert name of your paper) _____
by Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S DEFENSE PLANT EXPANSION PASSES TWO BILLION MARK

Defense plant expansion in Pennsylvania approved by the Defense Production Administration in its latest report, totals $2,171,333,000 in estimated costs.

Pennsylvania, the State PlanningBoard of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, is the only state in which approved defense plant expansion since the outbreak of the Korean War, has passed the two billion mark. It exceeds the second state, Texas, by more than three hundred million dollars in approved plant expansion.

The increased plant capacity undertaken in Pennsylvania is five times as great as that in all New England; four times as great as in the State of New York, and five and three-quarter times as great as in New Jersey.

It exceeds the expansion in Ohio by 900 million dollars; in Michigan by one billion, one hundred million dollars; in Illinois by nearly one billion, four hundred million dollars, and is more than twice that of all three Pacific states, Washington, Oregon and California.

These dollar values of plant expansion in industries approved as important to the national defense, represent the estimated cost of the expansion when completed, but by the end of the third quarter of 1952, more than a billion dollars of approved plant construction had occurred in Pennsylvania, the total completed being $1,065,539,000. This also exceeded that in any other state in the nation, being more than 166 million dollars greater than the construction achieved to that date in the second state, Texas; more than twice the defense plant expansion in Michigan; nearly twice the total of plant expansion completed in the three Pacific states and 641 million dollars more than the $423,920,000 credited to the State of New York.

It is probable that at no time in American industrial history has any state added so greatly to the productive capacity of its manufacturing plants as has Pennsylvania during the past two years.

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RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 9th, 1953

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#848

Prepared for (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
BY PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OUR GREAT AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES

The U. S. Census of Agriculture, which was taken in 1950, has recently released a report showing the standing of the counties of the United States in the output of farm products.

One county in Pennsylvania, Lancaster, ranks first among the nation's 3,050 counties in the value of its tobacco sold; second in the acreage of tobacco; third in the number of chickens on its farms; fourth in the value of its poultry and poultry products; fifth in the quantity and value of its eggs; seventh in the value of whole milk sold; seventh in the value of all its dairy products; eighth in the value of its livestock on the farm and also eighth in the number of cattle and calves sold alive. As a matter of fact, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, the value of the farm products of this single Pennsylvania county is equal to that of some entire states. All told Lancaster is among the first hundred counties in the United States in 25 classifications of agricultural products.

York, its neighbor, is among the first hundred in 15 types of products; it ranks seventh in the nation in eggs produced and eighth in the value of eggs sold on the farm.

Berks County also is among the first hundred counties in 15 types of products; Bucks County in 13; Chester in 11; Adams in 11 and Erie in 10. All told, 38 counties in Pennsylvania are listed in the first hundred in one or more types of farm products.

In addition to being one of the State's top counties in number of listings,

Chester ranks first in the United States in its output of mushrooms, accounting for more than 50% of the U. S. total, and is third in the United States in the value of its nursery and greenhouse products.

Adams, the State's leading apple county, is 12th in the U. S. in the number of apple trees and 13th in the bushels of apples sold.

Erie, with its many diversified industries, is also among the first hundred counties in ten types of farm products. It is 11th in the nation in the number of its grapevines and 13th in the number of its cherry trees.

Among other industrial counties in Pennsylvania ranking in the first hundred in the nation in one or more types of agricultural products, are Montgomery, in poultry products, greenhouse products and horitcultural specialties; Lebanon, in poultry; Schuylkill, in poultry and poultry products, potatoes, apples and cabbages; Luzerne, in the number of its apple trees, its tomato crop and its cabbages. Cambria is in the first hundred in its potato acreage, in the number of its pear trees and in the size of its pear crop, and Westmoreland, in its cherries and pears.

Perhaps the most extraordinary case of all is that of Allegheny County, the center of the iron and steel industry of the United States and the greatest steel-producing area in the world. That county is among the first hundred of the more than 3,000 counties in the nation in the number of its pear trees and grapevines, in its nursery and greenhouse products and in its horticultural specialties, in which it ranks 17th.

These are only a few of our industrial counties which also have a high place in the nation's agriculture, and exhibit by their products, that diversification of effort which is Pennsylvania's leading characteristic among the states.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1953

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #849)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by the
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

OUR PLACE AMONG THE NATIONS

A recent report of the U. S. Bureau of the Census on the populations of a number of foreign countries provides an illustration of the relative importance of those countries whose affairs have recently claimed the attention of the world.

Pennsylvania's estimated population of 10,667,000 as of July 1, 1952 exceeds that of the Island of Formosa by more than two and one half million. It is equal to the combined populations of Australia and New Zealand. It exceeds the present population of Hungary by one million and of Austria by more than 3½ million. At the latest estimate, our population is nearly two million greater than that of Belgium; it is larger than that of Denmark and Finland combined, or of the combined populatio of Norway and Sweden.

Among other important countries which Pennsylvania leads in population are Greece, 7,700,000; Ireland, 2,900,000; The Netherlands, 10,300,000; Portugal, 8,600,000, and Switzerland, 4,800,000. We have six times the population of the State of Israel.

In industrial production, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce notes, no nation in that list even approaches Pennsylvania in its output of the manufactured products, or the industrial raw materials essential to our present civilization, though several of them have, at one time or another, been the leading nations of the world.

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RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1953

KNOW YOUR STATE

#850

Prepared for (Editor: Insert Name of Your Newspaper) _____
by Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA A PIONEER IN THE AIR

Pennsylvania's important place in the long struggle of mankind for the conquest of the air is revealed in a publication entitled, "A System of Aeronautics," published in Philadelphia 103 years ago. This old book was written by John Wise of Lancaster, a pioneer American aeronaut.

He was among the most daring of all American balloonists and, in 1838, performed a feat which provided important information as to the sustaining power of the air. Ascending from an open square at 7th and Callowhill Streets in Philadelphia, he rose to a height of several thousand feet over what is now West Philadelphia and suddenly discharged all the gas from his balloon and, as he describes it, "slid down the atmosphere upon a spiral course with uniform velocity," and descended a mile or two beyond the west bank of the Schuylkill.

As he states in his century-old book, "Although the principle of atmospheric resistance is a self-evident thing and its application to a safe descent from great heights has been demonstrated, there are yet very few persons who are willing to believe it so well established as to entitle it to be practiced with impunity."

In 1843, Wise petitioned Congress for an appropriation to enable him to construct a balloon in which he proposed to drift across the Atlantic. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately for Wise, Congress took no action to support him in his daring attempt. There is no question, however, that his many balloon ascensions from Easton, Allentown, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Danville, York, Lewistown, Gettysburg, Carlisle, Hollidaysburg, West Chester, Bellefonte and Wilkes-Barre, more than a hundred years ago provided important information as to the condition and properties of the upper air.

MORE

The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce reminds us that Pennsylvania is, in many ways, connected with early experiments in aerial navigation. Benjamin Franklin was among the group of scientists, all members of the French Academy, who witnessed the first ascension ever made by man, in a Montgolfier, or fire balloon, in Paris on November 28, 1783.

The first aerial voyage in the United States was made by Monsieur Blanchard of France in 1793 from Philadelphia in the presence of George Washington but, according to John Wise, David Rittenhouse and Francis Hopkinson of Philadelphia had constructed in 1783, an apparatus supported by four balloons inflated with hydrogen gas. Mr. Wise reports that a venturesome experimenter ascended in this apparatus for several hundred feet but, losing his nerve, cut a hole in one of the balloons and descended without harm.

Information gathered by these early explorers of the upper air as to temperature, the composition of the atmosphere and the phenomena of electric storms as seen from above, provided the first scientific data available to extend the reach of man's knowledge above the surface of the earth. Only a short time after the invention of balloons, it was realized that exploration of the air far beyond any height that man could then reach, would be possible through the use of small balloons carrying thermometers, barometers and other instruments to altitudes of at least 12 miles. As for the unlimited possibilities of aerial travel, a writer of more than 125 years ago notes, "in some happier times, such experiments may be performed with the zealous concurrence of different governments when nations shall become satisfied with cultivating the arts of peace instead of wasting their energies in sanguinary, destructive and fruitless wars."

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, April 30, 1953

KNOW YOUR STATE
851

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)_____ by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

PENNSYLVANIA'S PROGRESS IN PUBLIC RECREATION

The Pennsylvania Recreation Conference at State College from the 6th to the 8th of May will emphasize the great progress made in county and municipal recreation programs in Pennsylvania during the past five years.

In a world where the pressure of modern life grows constantly more intense, and where machinery dominates so many of our daily activities, evidence is available everywhere that the provision of healthful recreational opportunities for people of all ages has become an increasing responsibility of local and State government. While the need for such opportunities is most keenly felt in crowded sections of our great cities, every type of community can improve the mental and physical health of its people by a recreational program adapted to local needs.

Far more important than any record of material achievements is the health and vigor of our citizens. Children living in the midst of crowded cities are often helpless victims of circumstances if their parents are unable to afford them the opportunity of safe outdoor play in good surroundings. The provision of such facilities is the soundest investment a community can make in its future welfare.

But children are not the only group in need of healthful diversion. Adults are by no means immune to the effect of the pressures of modern life, and many of our older citizens are often pathetically in need of healthful diversion suited to their physical capacity.

Data gathered by the Recreation Consultants of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, show that in Pennsylvania these facts are widely recognized. In 1948 there were, throughout the State, 329 part-time

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recreational programs and 42 full-time programs, a total of 371, and in addition, seven part-time county park and recreation programs and four full-time programs, run on a county-wide basis. By the close of 1952, the number of community programs had more than doubled, the total being 878. The Planning Board's Consultants report that 783 of these programs were sponsored by school districts and 95 by municipal governments.

The Conference at The Pennsylvania State College will dwell on many phases of the recreation problem and the meeting will be particularly encouraging to the officials and workers of hundreds of communities to be represented there, because of the fact that the State government has officially recognized the importance of recreation to the future welfare of its people by the appointment of a State Recreation Council by Governor Fine, and by the fact that two Recreation Consultants are available on the staff of the State Planning Board to assist local governments in establishing recreation programs.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1953

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
852

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____ by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY

The 6th day of May is an anniversary which all Pennsylvanians might well celebrate, for it was on that day, in 1856, that Robert Edwin Peary was born at Cresson, a few miles above Altoona.

Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, the discovery of the North Pole had been the object of scientific expeditions organized in almost every country in the western hemisphere. Many lives had been lost in the long and bitter history of polar exploration.

Among the early American adventurers who attempted to conquer the Arctic and solve its mysteries was a Philadelphian, Elisha Kent Kane, whose expedition for the relief of Sir John Franklin carried him far into the north. Although he did not discover traces of Franklin's ill-fated expedition which had ended with the death of that explorer and his crew in 1848, Kane did succeed in reaching a point high up on the shores of Baffin's Bay. For almost a generation, Kane's expedition of 1854 marked the furtherest point north ever attained and, some believed, ever attainable by men.

In 1891, a second Pennsylvanian, Robert E. Peary, accompanied by Mrs. Peary, set out on an expedition financed by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He sailed up the northeast coast of Greenland, crossed on foot to the west coast and proved that that vast expanse of ice-covered rock was a true island. In 1893 he headed a second expedition, also accompanied by Mrs. Peary, not the least impressive incident of which was the birth of their daughter at a point far up on the northwest coast of Greenland.

Peary's feat in crossing that island continent from the west to the east coast would alone have placed him high in the rank of daring explorers of

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the north, but among the many remarkable discoveries which resulted from those first two voyages was that of three great meteorites which he brought back with incredible labor and which are now on exhibition at the New York Academy of Natural Sciences.

In April 1906, in an especially built ship, "The Roosevelt", Peary reached a point within 150 miles of the North Pole but was forced to return by the severity of the conditions met with in the ice fields of the Arctic sea. Finally, in April in the year 1909, he reached the North Pole, in a region of drifting ice, distant from any land.

It is not merely the scientific value of his many expeditions and the great honor which he conferred upon the nation and his native state by succeeding where all other men failed, but also the qualities of perseverance and courage exhibited in his long life of exploration which have given Peary such a high place in the history of geographic science.

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Prepared for publication on Thursday May 14, 1953

by (Editor, insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

KNOW YOUR STATE
854

PENNSYLVANIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE ART OF PRINTING

Despite the growing influence of radio and television on public opinion, the constantly increasing output of the printed word in books, newspapers and magazines is still the most powerful influence in shaping the public opinion of the world. Pennsylvania's important place in developing this great and fundamental art and industry can hardly be exaggerated.

In 1735, Christopher Sauer established in Germantown, a type foundry for the casting of German letters. This became the predecessor of America's first successful type foundry. With letters cast in his imported moulds, Christopher Sauer printed in the German language, the first Quarto Bible published in America.

The success of Benjamin Franklin as a printer in Pennsylvania began with a partnership formed in 1728 and has been continued by his successors in an unbroken chain of ownership for 225 years. His example has raised the profession of printing to a position of high esteem in America.

Parallel with Franklin's activity as a printer, was the success of the type foundry established by him in 1786 on his return to America from his diplomatic triumphs abroad. That business also has continued under various successors and is one of the ancestors of the largest type foundry in America.

Throughout much of the 19th Century when Pennsylvania was the publishing center of the United States the continued high esteem of the printing business might be exemplified by the career of Henry Carey, a Philadelphia printer and publisher who became one of America's most distinguished economists.

Later on, toward the close of the 19th Century, the publishing of books and magazines was transformed by the inventions of Frederick E. Ives who, in

Philadelphia in 1881, began the manufacture of half-tone printing plates which made possible the reproduction of illustrations by a photographic method. The commercial success of the half-tone process was insured by the ingenuity of the Levy Brothers also of Philadelphia who succeeded in ruling half-tone screens of a perfection which has not been surpassed since the production of their original plates. By placing these ruled screens face to face at an angle, Ives produced the type of half-tone screen now universally used for the illustration of books, magazines and newspapers. Not satisfied with that important contribution to the printer's art, Ives also produced the first set of half-tone color plates, making possible the reproduction of a colored original by a photographic process. The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out that Ives' first plates became the direct predecessors of all the colored prints and illustrations now universal in newspapers and magazines.

The inventions of Frederick Ives in the field of printing were crowned by his discovery of the photogravure process which has been adapted to rotary printing and is used for fine illustrations by newspapers and magazines throughout the world. Mr. Ives was also a pioneer in the production of moving pictures in color.

It may be added that his son, Herbert E. Ives, continued the series of brilliant inventions which had distinguished his father's career, and perfected the process by which photographs are now transmitted by wire throughout the nation. More than 20 years ago, he also produced a successful television transmitter and receiver and made promising experiments in the production of television in color.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1953

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E

855

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____ by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

METALS FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY

The importance of Pennsylvania's steel production, which is nearly 30% of the nation's total, often obscures the fact that our State produces from its mines or smelters an astonishing variety of other metals important to American industry. Here are a few:

The latest report of the U. S. Bureau of Mines shows an output for 1950 of 1,764 ounces of gold, 10,563 ounces of silver, and an undisclosed tonnage of copper, all from the old Cornwall mine in Lebanon County, which was the principal source of the 1,762,540 tons of crude iron ore produced in Pennsylvania in that year. In addition to this output of iron, gold, silver and copper, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, this ancient and prolific mine is reported to be the only producer of commercial cobalt ore in the United States. Cobalt is a metal allied to iron in its properties. It is used in the production of powerful magnets and of high temperature alloys necessary in the construction of jet engines.

Zinc is a metal familiar to everyone as the coating applied to iron containers under the name of "galvanizing." The elastic alloy brass is a blend of zinc and copper. Pennsylvania is the second largest producer of slab zinc in the United States.

Beryllium is one of the lightest, and yet one of the hardest of all metals. It is used as an alloy to harden copper, nickel and aluminum. It has an important place in the atomic energy program and is useful in X-Ray laboratories as a metal transparent to X-Rays. One of the nation's principal producers of beryllium copper alloys is located at Reading, Pennsylvania.

Perhaps the rare metal of most recent interest is germanium, which is being used in the production of those newly-invented substitutes for electronic

tubes known as transistors. These devices operate as detectors and amplifiers of radio signals but do not have a lighted filament. Because of their very small size, transistors have been used successfully in hearing aids and are being adapted to commercial radio receivers. Germanium has been produced as a by-product at Donora, Pennsylvania, as is also the rare metal, indium, which is used as a soft alloy in forming engine bearings.

One Philadelphia metal company is an important producer of the rare earth metals, cesium and rubidium; and another mineral company in that same city produces compounds of cesium, a metal which is used in photo-electric cells and for the construction of lamps for signaling by invisible infra-red light.

Titanium is one of the lighter metals, though heavier than aluminum, but its alloys are extremely strong, having a hardness approaching that of many varieties of steel and its strength-weight ratio exceeds that of either aluminum or stainless steel. As a metal, titanium is remarkably resistent to corrosion. In compounds it is an important source of pigments notable for their great covering power. Salts of titanium are used for water-proofing such materials as paper, silk, nylon and wood and, within the past few years, synthetic gems more brilliant than the diamond have been produced from titanium dioxide.

Titanium metal is produced in commercial quantities at two refineries in Pennsylvania. Two other Pennsylvania producers have prepared small quantities of high purity titanium for technical investigation because of the metal's remarkable properties.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1953

KNOW YOUR STATE

856

Prepared for (Editor: Insert Name of Your Newspaper) _____
by Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA'S POPULATION DENSITY HIGHER THAN THAT OF MANY NATIONS

Pennsylvania's 1950 population of 10,498,012 implies an average density of 233 persons per square mile of land surface in the Commonwealth. This makes Pennsylvania seventh among the states in density of population. It is exceeded only by Rhode Island (737 per square mile); New Jersey (641); Massachusetts (590); Connecticut (407); New York (308), and Maryland (235). These six states, along with Pennsylvania, represent the nation's greatest concentrations of population. There are many reasons, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, why this should be so.

Industry first developed in the northeastern section of our country because of such natural resources as the coal and iron of Pennsylvania, and because of the necessity for a self-sufficient economy to maintain the early colonists. Throughout the history of our country these states have received more immigrants from Europe than any other part of the nation, and have always been in an advantageous position for commerce with Europe, Canada and South America.

Though Pennsylvania is exceeded in population density by a few states, 41 are lower in density, and some have a density so low that, except for a few cities, they could almost be considered uninhabited. Among these are Nevada, with a density of 1.4 persons per square mile; Wyoming, three persons per square mile, and Montana, four persons per square mile. Most of the area of these mountain states is, of course, wild land.

Among the nations of the world, many have a density considerably lower than that of Pennsylvania. Austria has a density of 204; China, 203; Poland, 206; Pakistan, 216; France, 199; Scotland, 168; Spain, 144; and Russia, with its vast

territory, 23. At the other extreme, the most densely inhabited country in Europe, the Principality of Monaco, which occupies only six-tenths of a square mile, has a population density of more than 35,000. The lowest of important countries in Australia, with a density somewhat less than that of Wyoming, the figure being 2.8 people per square mile over the great area of that island continent, a large part of which is occupied by a great central desert where rain rarely falls.

Among the counties of Pennsylvania there are almost as great contrasts in density as are found among the states of our nation or the nations of the world. Forest County, for instance, has a density of less than 12 per square mile; Sullivan, 14; in both Potter and Pike, the density is approximately 15½, while in Philadelphia it is 16,312; in Delaware County, 2,239; in Allegheny, 2,076; in Montgomery, 718; and in Lehigh, 571.

At the time of the taking of the last Census, 1950, 22 counties had a density greater than that of the State, and 45 had a lower density than the State average. Bucks County, with a density of 234.4 was close to the average for the State as a whole, but the population movement into that part of the Delaware Valley has undoubtedly already raised the density of Bucks County considerably above the State average.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY JUNE 4, 1953
by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
857

PENNSYLVANIA'S WOMEN INVENTORS

Attention has been frequently called to the large number of important inventions due to the enterprise and imagination of Pennsylvanians. Many of these inventions, from the lightning rod to the moving picture, from bifocal spectacles to the half-tone screen, have had an important influence on modern life.

During the 19th Century, that great era of invention, the women of Pennsylvania exercised their ingenuity and displayed their imagination on a scale quite paralleling the efforts of Pennsylvania men. The records of the U. S. Patent Office exhibit a brilliant variety of inventions by Pennsylvania women in every domestic field, from the griddle to the girdle, from quaint or delicate devices for the arrangement of flowers, the display of pictures or the cleaning of wallpaper, to large-scale mechanical contrivances for the manufacture of barrels, the operation of hydraulic engines and the transmission of power to cable cars.

A list of a few of these inventions - some of them highly typical of their age and some of continued usefulness - might interest those who believe that the ladies of Pennsylvania's late Victorian period (from theCivil War to the turn of the Century) were wholly occupied by turning pale at the sight of a mouse, or swooning in the arms of the tall, handsome stranger who halted the runaway horse.

Louisa Sleeper of Philadelphia on March 13, 1877, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, patented a device to make that latter contingency unnecessary. Miss Sleeper's patent covers an ingenious mechanical device for detaching a runaway horse from a four-wheeled carriage by a mere touch of the finger, permitting the horse to pursue its own wild way and allowing the carriage to come to rest with its occupants undamaged.

In contrast to this highly dramatic invention was the patent granted Marie Streisguth and Emma Schnitzler of Philadelphia in June 1883, for what was denominated a Bandelore toy, a wooden disk which spins on a string, rolling up and down the string with an action strikingly suggestive of that of a toy still quite popular in the Springtime in every city in the United States; or Bertha Kaufmann's invention of a wash board provided with a comfortable breast rest, for the benefit of mothers with large families; or Magadalene Holden's invention of an elegant and convenient pocket spittoon.

In the more strictly mechanical field, Emily E. Tassey of McKeesport was granted in 1880, a patent for a siphon propeller-driven pump to provide "means for discharging large quantities of water as from a coffer-dam or drydock into a river."

Maria Beasely of Philadelphia, inventor of many mechanical devices, was granted a patent in 1880 on a life raft, "fire proof, compact, safe and readily launched and instantly available." The series of Miss Beasely's inventions reveals mechanical imagination of a very high order and deals with machinery for every type of operation in the manufacture of barrels, including a patent on the first, or one of the first, modern production lines. Among other inventions of Maria Beasely is a machine for the mass production of shoes, on which she was granted a patent in 1882 on the same day on which she was granted a second patent for an improvement on her life raft. In April of that same year she had received a patent on a machine for driving hoops upon casks, and in 1884 for a barrel-making machine so complex that it required five pages of closely-written technical specifications to describe its operation.

More typically feminine inventions include a means for attaching artificial hair to the head, patented by Lisetta Presser of Philadelphia in 1881; steam cookers, invented by Elizabeth Gallagher of Bradford, Pennsylvania, and the invention of a more shapely leg for doll babies, patented by Mary Steuber in Philadelphia in 1878. They also include many varieties of corsets with interesting mechanical attachments, textiles which present the appearance of braided hair, electric belts, a self-heating flat iron, devised by Mary Jackson of Kennett Square, and Sara Ball of Frankford, and perhaps that most famous of all inventions of Pennsylvania women, a flat iron with a detachable handle, patented by Mary Potts in 1871 with a re-issue in 1872 and 1879.

There was a time when the Potts flat iron was a familiar object in every American household.

Less feminine in character was the cut-off for hydraulic engines, invented by Lily Tubbs of Philadelphia in 1885, the crane-turning mechanism patented by Camille Mercatur of Braddock, Pennsylvania in 1892, and an extremely elaborate transfer apparatus for cable cars, permitting the switch of such cars from one track to another, devised by Alice G. Middleton of Philadelphia in 1890.

Though many of these inventions are no longer of a high order of practical use, - like Ellen Mitcheson's improvement in mustache spoons, permitting the wearer of a mustache to "convey soup or other liquids to his mouth by means of a spoon without danger of soiling or disfiguring his mustache," or the hinged hoop skirt with adjustable bustle, devised by Emilee Laub as late as 1890 - many of them are devices

which, in one form or another, are still in use, like the spring hair curler which Sally Ann Early of Philadelphia patented in 1867. All of them however, the State Planning Board notes, bear eloquent testimony to the mental alertness of our grandmothers, and deal a hard blow at the myth of tight-laced little ladies subject to swoons and vapors at a breath of bad news, and carrying always in their reticules that handy bottle of smelling salts, which many of their granddaughters have replaced with a lipstick and a cigarette lighter.

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by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

KNOW YOUR STATE

858

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS IN SPECIAL STEELS

Alloys of iron, with other metals, produce types of steel with remarkable properties, some of which are extensively used in the automobile and airplane industry, and in the manufacture of stainless kitchen utensils and table ware.

The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out that Pennsylvania leads all other states in the production of these ferro-alloys. It accounts for 30% of the total shipments and 38% of the value of those shipments. Historically the best-known of these alloys is that called "spiegeleisen", (mirror iron) an alloy of iron, carbon and manganese. This, and a similar alloy, ferro-manganese, are used extensively in most processes of steel production.

Ferro-silicon, a mixture of iron and the non-metallic element silicon, has in one form the attractive name, "silvery pig-iron". It is used in making a special spring steel.

Iron is alloyed with many other metals including molybdenum, tungsten, nickel, cobalt, titanium, vanadium, columbium and zirconium. These alloys impart to steel properties without which many of our familiar devices could not be made to operate. Steels which remain strong and hard at high temperatures are necessary as tools in many processes of manufacture. Rustless steels are used for ornamental and technical purposes, including the facing of buildings and the manufacture of knives, kitchenware, and chemical apparatus - particularly apparatus which must resist corrosion at very high temperatures. Other types of steel are extremely elastic and tough and permit lightweight construction in the moving parts or bodies of airplanes or the axles and springs of automobiles.

Pennsylvania's leadership in the production of these special steels is one of the State's most important contributions toward building the world of tomorrow.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1953
by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

KNOW YOUR STATE

859

A FAVORITE AGE

One remarkable bit of statistical information which the final U. S. Census reports have made available is the very peculiar nature of the age distribution of our State's population. In 1950, for the first time since 1880, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, the number of females in Pennsylvania exceeded the number of males. The Census totals of 5,327,601 females and 5,170,411 males, show that the fairer sex was in the lead by more than 157,000. This was no sudden spurt, since the number of women has been increasing more rapidly than the number of men for the past two generations. In 1940 there were only 2,234 more males than females in Pennsylvania's population. The male lead had been more than 59,000 in 1930, 138,000 in 1920 and 219,000 in 1910, when the effect of heavy migration of men from European countries reached its peak.

At no time within the past two generations, was the number of young girls so great as the number of young boys. The female sex is, however, both more durable and perhaps better anchored to Pennsylvania's soil since, despite the greater number of boys coming every year into the population, there are always in our population a greater number of women than of men past the age of 65.

One unusual fact in the age distribution shown by the Census is not so often remarked upon. Though the number of boys up to age 14 seems always greatly to exceed the number of girls, a remarkable transformation has always occurred by age 20. In every Census since 1890, the number of women reported in Pennsylvania as 20 to 24 has exceeded the number of men in that same age group. This appears to be a generous provision of nature to supply Pennsylvania, and in fact, the United States as a whole, where the same thing is true, with an abundance of ladies at what many consider to their most glamorous and desirable age.

This excess of females age 20 to 24 in our population might, of course, be traced to the Census takers who have judged our ladies' ages by their looks!

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

KNOW YOUR STATE

860

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN IN IMPORTANT PRODUCTS

The importance of Pennsylvania in world affairs is strikingly illustrated by data recently provided by the U. S. Bureau of Mines on the mineral production of the United States and various European countries, and of our own Commonwealth. It should be remembered that the area of Pennsylvania is 45,333 square miles, that our population is approximately 10,600,000, and that we are one of the smaller states, being 31st in area.

Despite our relatively small size, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, we are first in the nation in many of the most important industrial raw materials and in approximately 50 classes of manufactured products. We also lead many foreign nations.

Germany is the greatest industrial power of central Europe. Its importance as a productive center depends largely on the output of its steel mills. Yet our State's output of pig-iron, ferro-alloys and steel far exceeds that of the combined Eastern and Western zones of Germany. Pennsylvania's 17,170,000 metric tons of pig-iron and ferro-alloys, in 1950, may be compared with 9,768,000 in all of Germany. Our production of steel ingots and castings in 1950 exceeded that of Germany by about 10 million metric tons; our production of steel also exceeded that of Great Britain by more than 7½ million metric tons, and our output of pig-iron in the latest year for which comparative data is available (1950) was greater than that of the British Isles by more than 7 million tons.

Our State's smelters produce far more slab zinc than those of Germany or of the United Kingdom, or of Russia. The output of crude oil from our State's wells - the oldest in the world - exceeds that of Germany by nearly 4 million barrels, in addition to which fact, Pennsylvania leads all other states on the Atlantic Coast in

output of gasoline and other products from its oil refineries.

In appraising these facts, which illustrate the importance of Pennsylvania's raw materials to the economy of our nation and of the world, it should be kept in mind that the combined zones of Germany have a population four times that of Pennsylvania and an area more than three times as great and that the United Kingdom has a population more than three times that of Pennsylvania and an area more than twice as great, so that the industry and productivity of our Commonwealth in such principal raw materials as steel, iron, and petroleum products, is evidence not only of the richness of our resources, but also of the energy of our productive efforts.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E

861

CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA'S AGE GROUPS

Studies of the population movement in Pennsylvania, made by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, indicate a continued growth in the State's population over the next decade. They show that, by 1960, the State's population will approximate 11 million. This estimate, the Planning Board emphasizes, is based on normal expectations in regard to life expectancy and population movement and, like any attempt to forecast future developments, could be modified by unexpected or unforeseeable changes over the next seven years.

The probability is high, however, that there will be a considerable increase in the number of the State's inhabitants past age 35, due to improved life expectancy. It is also likely that the numbers from ages 10 to 19 will be substantially higher in 1960 than in 1950 due to the large number of births which occurred during and since the Second World War.

On the other hand, from ages 20 to 35 the State will have fewer people in 1960 than it had at the taking of the last Census. This decline in the number age 20 to 35 in 1960 is a logical expectation due to the very low birth rate during the years of the Great Depression.

Such changes in the percentage of population in the various age groups are highly important from the standpoint of both State and National policy. They are felt, for instance, in the increase or decline in the number of children to be educated in the public schools, in the number attending college, and in the number available for military service. In 1960, many more children must be provided for in both primary and secondary public schools than were enrolled in 1950, while the number of those of college age or of age for induction into the armed forces will be

substantially lower. Whether the demand for college training or the need for military service will be lower or higher, is however, another matter altogether, for that will depend far more upon the state of the world and on the economic condition of the Nation in 1960, than on the number of those of suitable age.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E

#862

PENNSYLVANIA ENTERPRISE IN ACTION

The history of Pennsylvania's connection with the oil industry is an illustration of American enterprise in action. Up to the middle of the 1880's, our State, the first area in the world to market oil in commercial quantities, had produced some 90 percent of all United States petroleum. Not until the beginning of the 20th Century did the demand for gasoline make profitable that extensive searching for new sources of crude oil which resulted in the discovery of the great fields of Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and California.

With the coming of the automotive age, Pennsylvania's relative importance as a producer of crude oil rapidly declined. The highest production of the State's wells was the 31,424,000 barrels produced in 1891. The lowest occured in 1918, when the State's output of Pennsylvania grade crude oil had declined to 7,408,000 barrels. As of that date, our oil wells, the oldest in the world, seemed almost exhausted, but because of that very threat, Pennsylvania's producers became the pioneers in methods of what is now called "secondary extraction". They were convinced that under the pipes of their wells, millions of gallons of precious high-grade petroleum were still in the ground, though the pressures which made its extraction possible had diminished almost to the vanishing point.

Secondary extraction, as practiced in Pennsylvania, meant the pumping of water into the oil sands, thus forcing the oil through the sands so that its extraction again became possible. As a result of this process, the present rate of production of Pennsylvania grade crude has risen to approximately 11,300,000 barrels of premium oil every year.

Pennsylvania's historic position as a pioneer and principal producer of crude oil and oil products, did not however permit the industry in the State to be

- more -

satisfied with this very limited output - approximately one-half of one percent of that for the nation as a whole. Pennsylvania had been the pioneer, not only in the drilling of oil wells, but also in the transportation of oil and in its refining. Gradually, over the years, production of the State's oil refineries from imported crude, doubled and redoubled, rising from 113 million gallons in 1920 to 1,262,000,000 in 1930, to 2,184,000,000 in 1945, and an estimated 3,800,000,000 in 1952, and in addition to that gasoline output, hundreds of millions of gallons of fuel oil, kerosene, lubricating oils and greases.

The constant expansion of the capacity of Pennsylvania's oil refineries in the west of the State and along the Delaware has given Pennsylvania first place on the Atlantic coast in oil refining, and third or fourth place in the nation. In 1952 our State was led only by Texas and California, and possibly by Louisiana, in the products of its oil stills. The runs of crude oil to its refineries totaled 187,224,000 barrels, a remarkable achievement for a state whose native production of oil is only approximately 11 million barrels a year.

The facilities of the Port of Philadelphia have largely made possible the success of the State in maintaining its high position in the vital petroleum industry. During 1952 the State's eastern oil refineries received a total of 166,440,000 barrels shipped by water - including 88,496,000 barrels in interstate commerce and 77,944,000 barrels from foreign lands.

Of other Atlantic coastal states having oil refineries, Maryland received by interstate and foreign shipping, only 25,267,000 barrels; New York 13,870,000 barrels; Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 11,365,000 barrels, and New Jersey and Florida, which are combined in the Federal data, 146,335,000 barrels.

There are many instances in the history of the communities of the State where the decline of an industry, or a natural resource such as timber, has stimulated industrial growth in a quite different direction, but for the State as a whole, Pennsylvania's success in transforming its petroleum industry from the production of crude oil to "secondary recovery" and then to the refining of oil from other states or foreign nations, is a notable and typical example of industrial enterprise. - 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E

#863

THE DANGEROUS AGES

Reports of the U. S. Bureau of Vital Statistics show that the two most dangerous ages for men, so far as accidents are concerned, are from 20 to 24, where automobile fatalities reach their peak, and from 60 to 64, although the ages from 55 to 69 are all extremely dangerous ones for men.

Pennsylvania women are less than half as likely to experience fatal accidents as men. Their most dangerous age is extremely late in life. The years from age 75 to 84, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, usually record their highest number of accidental fatalities.

In the early years, the fatal accidents to boys usually greatly exceed those to girls, and that is true even for babies under age one.

The greatest disparity in accidental deaths by age groups in the early years occur, however, at ages 20 to 29, during which period often six and a half times as many men as women meet with fatal mishaps. In that age group, automobile fatalities to men are usually the most serious single cause of accidental death and frequently are seven times as great for men as for women.

In the latest year for which a complete record is available (1949) the number of fatal falls exceeded the number of motor vehicle accidents in Pennsylvania and provided the principal cause of accidental death. In that year, deaths by accidental falls were 26 times more frequent than by aircraft accidents, and 18 times more serious than accidents caused by firearms. Falls were the only types of accidents in which women exceed men in the number of their fatalities.

Since the summer months are usually the season when the likelihood of outdoor accidents is at its peak, it is well to recall that, in reports of the Public Health Service covering the United States as a whole, it is shown that

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accidental deaths are frequently more than 90,000 a year; that more than one-third of such deaths are caused by motor vehicles and that nearly 27 percent of all motor vehicle accidents result in the death of a pedestrian.

Some of the most feared causes of accidental death, the record shows, are among the least frequent. In the last year for which complete records are available, only 47 people in the United State were killed by the bites of venomous snakes, scorpions or poisonous insects. Lightning caused five times as many deaths as snake or insect bites, while drowning resulted in more than 20 times as many fatalities as the much more dreaded bolt from the sky.

This review of statistics covering accidents, highlights the importance of the action of the General Assembly in its 1951 Session in creating the Pennsylvania Public Safety Commission.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

KNOW YOUR STATE
#864

PENNSYLVANIA'S HIGH PLACE IN THE ARTS AND CRAFTS

Pennsylvania's Annual Craft Fair, which will be held on July 31st and August 1st and 2nd this year in the gymnasium of Dickinson College at Carlisle, has become one of the outstanding events of the year in the field of arts and crafts, and will attract visitors from all over the East.

Our State Craft Fair will display the work of the members of 13 chapters of the Pennsylvania Guild of Craftsmen, many of whom will be demonstrating the methods by which original fabrics, ceramics and metal work are produced in small individual workshops and studios.

No state in our nation has a more honorable tradition in the production of beautiful examples of handwork than our own. Though Pennsylvania Dutch design is famous throughout the nation as the one strikingly original art form developed in America, fine handwork in textiles, metals and glass was produced in the Commonwealth from earliest Colonial days and the tradition of skilled craftsmanship has continued unbroken to our own day,

More than ten years ago, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, realizing the importance of handcrafts in the industrial and cultural history of the State, collected examples of the work of Pennsylvania craftsmen and engaged the services of a weaver and a potter as part of the exhibition of the Department of Commerce at the State Farm Show. The interest shown in this exhibition was so great that a second exhibit was prepared, representing the State's arts and crafts and shown at the Women's International Exhibition in Madison Square Garden. This exhibit of Pennsylvania's weaving, pottery, metal and woodworking skills, attracted wide attention and led to the suggestion than an association of Pennsylvania craftsmen be formed, with chapters in the State's larger communities.

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For some years afterward, the State Planning Board maintained an experimental workshop in the State Museum in Harrisburg, where instruction was given in several types of craft work. With the help of many of the State's leading craftsmen, local groups were organized in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. These groups formed the nucleus of the present Pennsylvania Guild of Craftsmen. This organization now has chapters in 13 Pennsylvania communities and has long outgrown the need for any sponsorship by the State government.

In the exhibition of Pennsylvania handcraft which will be held next week at Dickinson College, many of the State's historic forms of decoration will be in evidence, but visitors will be impressed with the fact that our craftsmen and designers are also striking out in new directions in the creation of useful objects of striking beauty. In almost every community in the State, a weaver, a potter, a silversmith - is quietly pursuing his art with a care, skill and knowledge that matches that of many of the great designer of earlier days. The number of such workers is steadily growing and the demand for their products often far exceeds the supply.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E

#865

PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT PER CAPITA NEXT TO LOWEST IN NATION

Data compiled by the U. S. Bureau of the Census show that in October 1952, there were nearly two and one-half times as many federal employes working in Pennsylvania as employes of our State government. The total number of federal civilian employes was 151,720, compared to 61,929 full-time State employes, or 65,936 full and part-time State workers. On a full-time basis the number of all employes of Pennsylvania's more than five thousand local and county government units, including school districts, was only 1,572 greater than that of the federal workers now employed in the State.

The number of full-time local government workers in the State, 14.4 per thousand inhabitants, is also well below the national average of 19.3 - in fact, in only three states in our nation is the number of local government workers per thousand, lower than in Pennsylvania, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out.

Further evidence that Pennsylvania government - both State and local - is operating with a minimum of personnel is provided by the Census in its computation of the total number of both State and local full and part-time government employes per thousand people. The total for Pennsylvania, 22.5, is 47th among the 48 states. Only one state is lower. The national state and local total is 29 per thousand; the New York total, 34.1 per thousand; California, 34.7; Ohio, 28.3; Massachusetts, 34.3 and Michigan, 30.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1953
by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E

#866

PENNSYLVANIA STILL LEADS NATION IN DEFENSE PLANT CONSTRUCTION

The latest revised summary by the Office of Defense Mobilization of plant expansion from the outbreak of the Korean War to January 1953, shows Pennsylvania still leading the nation in the development of industrial capacity essential to the national defense, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out. The total cost of plant expansions in Pennsylvania granted certificates of necessity for rapid tax amortization is announced as one-eighth of a total of $15,336,045,000 for the Continental United States.

In addition to leading all other states in the estimated values of these plant expansions, Pennsylvania also leads in actual construction. The total approved plant expansion already completed by private industry in Pennsylvania is $1,251,295,000, two hundred million dollars more than the value of construction completed in the second state, Texas.

A comparison of Pennsylvania's plant expansion in the past two and one-half years with that in other industrial states, will provide some notion as to the business activity and the industrial enterprise evidenced here. Pennsylvania's total, as given above, was $1,251,295,000 of presently completed plant expansion. During the same period, approved plant expansion in New York has totaled $480,591,000; in New Jersey, $277,517,000; in the six New England states, $302,720,000; in Ohio, $899,062,000; in Illinois, $459,244,000; in Michigan, $570,750,000; and in California, $433,105,000.

Pennsylvania has already constructed, since the outbreak of the Korean War, defense plant capacity greater than that planned, and twice as great as that so far completed in the three Pacific states combined.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#837

BY LAND AND BY SEA

The month of July gives us the national holiday which ties Pennsylvania closest to the destiny of our nation, but it is also to be remembered, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce point out, that many events in American history in which Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians had a decisive part, occured in the month of August.

When the Second World War ended on the 14th of August, 1945, and the veil of secrecy was lifted, Pennsylvanians discovered that the radar bomb sight which had guided American planes in their missions over Germany and Japan had been developed and manufactured by a Pennsylvania company. They were also pleased to learn that some of the highly secret devices used in manufacturing the atom bomb had also been produced in our State. They should not however have been surprised.

It was in 1785 that the first draft of our Constitution was formulated in Philadelphia on August 6th. Robert Fulton of Lancaster County, demonstrated the world's first practical steam boat in his historic voyage up the Hudson from New York to Albany and back between the 17th and 19th of August, 1807. This event, in which a Pennsylvanian had so decisive a part, has changed the course of human history.

Five years, almost to a day, after that historic voyage, another Pennsylvanian, Joshua Humphreys, a Quaker, who lies buried in the yard of the Haveford Friends Meeting, gave to his country an assurance of victory in the War of 1812. On August 19, 1812, the "Constitution", one of the first three ships of war built for the American Navy and all designed and constructed under the supervision of Humphreys, captured the "Guerriere", the pride of the British Navy.

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That victory restored the confidence of the people of the United States in their national destiny. With its two sister ships, the "United States" and the "President", the frigate "Constitution" (Old Ironsides) continued throughout that war to establish for the American Navy a fame which has never afterward been challenged. So tough and sound was the live oak which Humphreys built into his wooden battle ships that more than 140 years after her first great victory, the Constitution still floats peacefully in American waters.

That August was fateful in the history of American transportation on land and sea and notable for Pennsylvania's contribution to that history, was further emphasized 21 years after the first voyage of the "Clermont", when the first steam locomotive in America made the first steam railroad trip on this continent, by chugging between Carbondale and Honesdale on August 8, 1829.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#868

A STATE OF MANY BRIDGES

Because of Pennsylvania's large number of broad and swift running rivers, our State has always been notable for the number of its bridges, many of which were pioneer examples of engineering science. In early days both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, each at the junction of two extensive river systems, presented serious problems of transportation. What was perhaps the most dramatic solution of those problems was presented by the wire suspension bridge at Fairmount in Philadelphia, opened to the public in January 1842. It crossed the Schuylkill at a point just below the historic water works of that city and was probably, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, the first suspension bridge ever erected for vehicular traffic on our continent. It was not replaced by the present Spring Garden street bridge in Philadelphia until 1875.

A second Pennsylvania suspension bridge which was to point the way to the erection of the most famous bridge in America was constructed to carry the waters of the Delaware and Hudson Canal across the Delaware River at Lackawaxen. The cable for that bridge was drawn in a wire rope plant founded by John Roebling and the success of the bridge led to the use of wire rope suspension in the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge across the East River in the City of New York.

Two other very early suspension bridges were construced by Roebling in Pittsburgh, one to carry an aqueduct across the Allegheny and the other to carry traffic across the Monongahela. Much earlier than any of these more ambitious suspension bridges was a narrow foot way supported by wire rope across the Schuylkill at the Falls and in use before 1817. It was, however, by its early wooden truss bridges, dating back to the last years of the Eighteenth Century, that Philadelphia was first permanently connected with the West. Successors to those

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wooden bridges and still serving as important links in Pennsylvania's highway system are the nearly 200 covered bridges still maintained among the more than 22,000 spans along our State highways. These are the surviving examples of the great covered bridges of long ago, one of the most remarkable of which crossed the Susquehanna at Clark's Ferry. The fourth and last wooden structure at that crossing was erected in 1850 by a famous bridge builder, Theodore Burr. It was a mile long and one of the longest covered bridges ever constructed in our country.

On our present State highway system, Greene County leads in the number of covered bridges still in use, with a total of 22. Bedford County has 21, Columbia 20, Lancaster 18 and Washington 17.

Among the many remarkable bridges now spanning our rivers is the Rockville Bridge which carries the Pennsylvania Railroad across the Susquehanna, above Harrisburg. It is the longest stone arch bridge in America. The Nicholson-Tunkhannock Viaduct, in Wyoming County, is one of America's highest concrete railroad bridges. Its arches soar 243 feet above the highway.

Pennsylvania has maintained the tradition of its historic bridges in many notable structures erected in recent years. The Philadelphia-Camden bridge of 1926, at the time of its erection, was the largest suspension bridge in the world. The George Westinghouse bridge and the Jack's Run bridge in Pittsburgh, built in 1930-1931, are among the most notable concrete bridges in America and the Walnut Lane bridge in Philadelphia is one of the most beautiful.

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by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#869

NEW ENTERPRISES IN PENNSYLVANIA

The growth of individual enterprise in the United States since the close of the Second World War is perhaps the most remarkable demonstration ever given to the world of the stimulus which a free society provides to the ambition of its citizens.

During those seven years (1944 to 1951) according to reports of the U. S. Census, the number of business enterprises of all kinds in the United States increased by 985,200. During those same years, individual business enterprises in Pennsylvania, which were 193,000 in 1944, grew to 254,000, a net increase of 61,000 in the seven-year period, or 31.6%. The State's total in 1951 included an estimated 19,300 manufacturing establishments, 25,700 construction firms, 40,200 service establishments and 37,500 miscellaneous industries, including mining and quarrying, public utilities, finance, insurance and real estate firms.

Records of employers, maintained by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, show that since 1951 approximately 13,800 new employers joined the ranks of independent enterprisers in Pennsylvania during 1952, of which 1,079 were manufacturers, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out.

While these latter data do not yet enable us to estimate the net gains in manufacturing firms and other independent employers during 1952, records so far available show that the gains during last year far outnumber any losses which might have occurred since 1951.

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It is of particular interest that among the first ten counties in the State in the total of new business establishments reported by the Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation for the fourth quarter of 1952, were Lackawanna and Luzerne counties in the anthracite area, Berks, in the heart of our great textile manufacturing district, Allegheny and Westmoreland, centers of heavy metal production, and Bucks, Delaware and Montgomery, reflecting the rapid expansion along Pennsylvania's southeastern border, while Philadelphia, in the center of that expansion, added 64 new manufacturing industries and a total of 665 new businesses of all kinds to the list of its employers, in that three month period.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#870

PENNSYLVANIA'S INCOME EXCEEDS $18,000,000,000.

Estimates prepared by the United States Department of Commerce show that despite effects of an eight-weeks' work stoppage in the steel industry last year, Pennsylvania's 1952 income had increased by $703,000,000 over 1951. The State's total reported for last year was $18,245,000,000.

Of this total, wages and salaries amounted to $13,251,000; proprietors' income, which includes that of owners of stores, farms and factories, $2,018,000,000; property income $1,909,000,000; and other income, which includes Government payments, $1,067,000,000.

The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out that in the percentage of Government payrolls or disbursements to its total income, Pennsylvania is well below the national average or the average of the New England and Middle Eastern states. The reported increase of 4% in our total income between 1951 and 1952 occurred despite a decline of 11% in estimated agricultural income and 10% in mining payrolls. The decrease in mining income between 1951 and 1952 was shared with West Virginia and Kentucky which, with Pennsylvania, are the three leading states in the production of coal. In 1952 a decline in agricultural income was reported for thirty-seven of the forty-eight states including every state in Pennsylvania's group, the Middle East.

A rise in both construction and manufacturing income more than offset Pennsylvania's decline in mining and agricultural income and the total income reported for 1952, as well as last year's per capita income of $1,710 both establish a new record for our Commonwealth.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#871

ROADSIDE HISTORY

One of the most frequently heard comments of visitors from other states concerns the number of attractive historical markers displayed along our highways to inform travelers as to the historic associations of the areas through which they pass.

Pennsylvania's countryside is among the most interesting in our nation in the variety of its prospects and the sharp contrast between highly industrial areas, the dense forest land and the productive rolling fields which place the State so high in the nation's agriculture. In a sense, the historic interest of Pennsylvania is a product of these beauties and advantages, since so much of the early settlement of our nation was attracted to "Penn's Woods."

It was in 1946, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce recalls, that the State Museum and Historical Commission began the placement throughout the State of these historical markers which bring to the traveler's mind the interesting events of the past. Many of those events have had an important influence on our present lives and some of them have definitely affected the destiny of our nation.

Careful observers will notice that the historical markers, with their inscriptions in gold letters on a blue background - the State's official colors, are of two kinds, which differ in size, but not in design. Narrower markers are generally used in urban areas and are designed principally to be read by pedestrians. Roadside markers are wider and set wherever possible to enable travelers to slow down and read the inscriptions without delaying traffic. So far, 110 city markers have been set by the Commission and 1,030 of the larger inscriptions have been placed mainly along our rural routes.

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The events recalled to mind by these inscriptions are of many kinds, and all are well adapted to arouse pride in the hearts of a Pennsylvania traveler and to stimulate the interest of tourists from other states. Inscriptions marking the birthplaces of famous men recall to our minds the many Pennsylvanians who have achieved important stature in the world of affairs, or made notable contributions to the progress of science or the arts. The marker at Admiral Peary Park, near Cresson in Cambria County, reminds us that the discoverer of the North Pole was a Pennsylvanian. Two markers in Bradford County designate spots associated with the life of Stephen Collins Foster, America's greatest writer of folk tunes and ballads. North of Goshen in Lancaster County, the Historical Commission has marked the house, still standing, which is the birthplace of Robert Fulton, inventor of the first successful steamboat. Daniel Boone's birthplace is pointed out in Berks County, near Reading and, on the campus of Swarthmore College, one is directed to a quaint little house, one of the oldest still standing in the Commonwealth, which is the birthplace of Benjamin West, first great American painter.

The sites of famous and decisive battles fought within our State, the burial places of great men and women of the past, our historic churches and schools, the birthplaces of industries which have risen to international importance, the sites of ancient Indian villages, and the many fine examples of early architecture, are among the localities of far more than State-wide interest, marked by this program which is supported by the government of the Commonwealth in its effort to keep alive the memory and inspiration of the important events of our history.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#872

THE ANNIVERSARY OF A GREAT EVENT

On September 17, 1787 in the city of Philadelphia occurred one of the most significant and influential events in the history of the modern world, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce reminds us. Standing up gravely before the forty-one delegates remaining from the fifty-five who had assembled four months earlier in Independence Hall, George Washington presented for the consideration of "The United States in Congress assembled" the final draft of a constitution establishing a new form of government for his country.

To that document Washington affixed his name as President of the Convention and Deputy from Virginia. Alexander Hamilton signed for New York, for which he was the only deputy present. There were five signatures from Delaware and four each from New Jersey and South Carolina. Representatives of twelve states signed on that September day, but to Pennsylvania remained the very great honor of having the longest list of signatures and of having that list headed by the name of Benjamin Franklin. It was Franklin, too, who on that memorable occasion made the most acute remark.

Hung behind George Washington's chair was a painting showing the sun flaming from a red sky. Franklin remarked that he had always been in doubt about the picture since painters never seemed able to show the difference between a sunset and the sunrise. "Now", he said, "I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#873

PHILADELPHIA HOST TO A NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECREATION

The importance of recreation in modern life will be stressed at the National Recreation Congress to be held in Philadelphia from September 28th to October 2nd.

During recent years Pennsylvania has been among the leading states in recognizing that in our present high speed industrial world the health, efficiency and stability of both adults and children depends on the wise and constructive use of leisure time.

How best to make possible at the community level the opportunity for healthful recreation will be discussed by State and civic leaders including Governor John S. Fine, and by noted recreation specialists from many parts of the United States.

Programs and workshops for church, rural, hospital, industrial and community leaders, as well as for those conducting recreation programs for members of the armed forces will be held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia.

The State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out that Pennsylvania's progressive interest in public recreation did much to bring this national conference to our State. The meeting may well prove a source of inspiration and help to communities and agencies in the Commonwealth concerned with this vital problem of modern living.

Recreation executives from many of the more than 900 communities in Pennsylvania now sponsoring recreation programs will be in attendance at the Annual Meeting of the American Recreation Society held on September 26-27 in conjunction with the Congress.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#874

PENNSYLVANIA'S IMPORTANT AGRICULTURE

Pennsylvania's agriculture has always been vital to the economic and public health of our State, and it has always made an important contribution to the prosperity and welfare of our Nation.

The latest report on Farm Income released by the United States Department of Agriculture reveals that in the first six months of 1953 Pennsylvania has led every state in the Northeastern section of America in the value of its farm products, the Pennsylvania total being $410,580,000.

We are among the ten highest states in the Nation in the value of livestock and livestock products sold and among the first eleven in total value of farm products. This was achieved, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, despite the fact that we are among the smaller states in total area and in area of farm land and that more than fifty percent of our land is in forest.

Another important fact is shown in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's report. While the cash receipts of farm marketing declined for the United States as a whole and for the North Atlantic region, both the total and the livestock sales in Pennsylvania rose slightly during the first six months of 1953 over the corresponding months of 1952.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E

PENNSYLVANIA WEEK - 1953

The eighth annual celebration of Pennsylvania Week, October 12th through 18th, occurs at a time when our State and Nation are justified in celebrating the greatest industrial achievement in recorded history.

During the years succeeding the Second World War, the American people have contributed billions of dollars in products and treasure to the rebuilding of a war-ravished world. We have assisted in the reconstruction of Europe and Japan with gifts of money and goods and with the services of our young men and women to an extent beyond anything ever known before in friendly relations among the peoples of the world. While pouring out these gifts to insure that peace may be maintained, we have been compelled to fight a desperate war in a distant land, and to strengthen our own defenses as well as to maintain and improve the general well-being of our own citizens and to increase our capacity for the production of goods needed for an expanding economy. All these things have been done and it is a proud record in which Pennsylvania rightly assumes an honored place.

Records compiled by the Office of Defense Mobilization show that since the outbreak of the Korean War, Pennsylvania has led the Nation in the development of new industrial facilities necessary for the national defense. Records compiled by the United States Census also show that Pennsylvania has led all other states in the construction of new plants and equipment since 1947. Estimates prepared by the United States Department of Commerce show that last year, despite an eight-weeks' work stoppage in the State's important steel industry, Pennsylvania's income had increased over 700 million dollars since the year before.

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These records of great achievement, indicative of the importance of our Commonwealth's production to the Nation's welfare, are gratifying to every son and daughter of the Keystone State. It is generally recognized that unless untoward circumstances compel accelerated preparations for war, the great task of rearmament is approaching or has already reached its peak. A time of readjustment and of a more intense competition of industries and communities to maintain the progress of the past five years appears to be approaching.

Now, perhaps more than ever before, Pennsylvania Week, while celebrating our past achievements, is a call to renewed effort that the progress in self-improvement shown by the State's many communities shall be continued over the coming year. A vast program of State-wide and municipal development is now under way. The extension of the Turnpike to the Delaware, the improvement of all its feeder roads, the notable transformation now taking place in the downtown areas of both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia and in many other of our communities, large and small, and the program for the improvement of the waters of our streams, now aggressively under way, all point toward a productive and dynamic future. To enlist every citizen and every community in maintaining this Statewide program of growth and development through local effort and local enterprise is the purpose of Pennsylvania Week in 1953.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secreta

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#876

A MATTER OF GEOGRAPHY

Pennsylvania is not one of the larger states but in its north and south spread of a little more than two degrees of latitude it covers a geographic belt which includes many of the most important regions of the world. Erie, our most northern city, is almost exactly as far north as the city of Rome. Philadelphia, our most southern large city, is almost precisely on the same parallel as Ankara in Turkey. It is slightly closer to the equator than Madrid in Spain and is further south than any important city in Italy, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

The river Delaware, opposite Philadelphia, is slightly farther south than the mouth of the Dardanelles and many of our most northern communities such as Warren, Wellsboro, Coudersport, Montrose and Kane, are on the same latitude as Barcelona in Spain. The northern suburbs of Philadelphia, the cities of Lancaster, Bedford, Somerset, Washington and Monessen, and the Borough of Norristown are very close to the latitude of Mt. Olympus in Greece, and Reading is on the same parallel as Mt. Athos, that mysterious refuge which projects into the Aegean Sea from Thessalonike.

In comparison with localities in the Western Hemisphere, Pennsylvania extends further northward than do either Connecticut or Rhode Island. Parts of Pennsylvania are also further north than parts of either Oregon or Idaho; Kingston, Jamaica, is on the same meridian as the City of Harrisburg; and the Panama Canal is directly south of the City of Pittsburgh. Only a few square miles of South America lie west of a line connecting the western border of Pennsylvania with the South Pole.

Approximately 1,000 miles southeast of Freemantle in Australia, in a little visited waste of the Indian Ocean, is Pennsylvania's antipodes. One can stand on any level spot on Pennsylvania's soil and looking down see (in imagination) the blue waters of that desolate sea which lies directly below our feet. - 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#877

WITHIN 500 MILES

The immense importance of Pennsylvania's location to its present and future industry and trade is shown by data recently developed by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, based on the latest estimates of the United States Census.

Our Commonwealth has always enjoyed great advantages because of the fact that it stands at the crossroads of the industrial east, reaching out on the northwest from the port of Erie to the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, on the southeast from the ports of Philadelphia and Chester to the Atlantic, and from Pittsburgh to the Ohio River Basin, the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico.

If one should draw a 500 mile circle from a point in western Pennsylvania, that circle would include nearly 89 million people, approximately 57% of the total population of our Nation. A circle of that same radius drawn from Bellefonte in the center of the State does not contain so many people because so much of the circle sweeps out over the Atlantic, yet it would include the richest area to be found anywhere on our Continent or perhaps in the entire world. Within that circle dwell at least 25 million non-agricultural employes working in approximately two million stores or industries with wages and salaries totalling more than 94 billion dollars.

This circle includes the three principal cities of Canada, and all of the great cities of the Eastern United States from Portland, Maine, in the north to Richmond and Louisville in the south. It includes Detroit, Cleveland and Indianapolis and reaches westward to the suburbs of Chicago.

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So rich is the concentration of men and resources within 500 miles of the center of Pennsylvania that though the people within that circle receive more than half of the total income of our country and operate more than half of all American industries, the land area they occupy is only 11.4 percent of the territory of the United States.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#878

THE STABILITY OF PENNSYLVANIA'S POPULATION

In 1950 the United States Census collected information as to the movement of population among the various states. It requested householders to report whether they had lived in the same house a year ago, and if not, whether they had come from another county in the State or from another State in the Nation.

The replies to this question reveal a fact which has generally been suspected but never so clearly shown. Pennsylvania ranks extremely high in the stability of its population. In other words, in only one other state did so high a percentage of the people live in the same house in 1950 as they had done in 1949. The percentage of "non-movers", as the Census terms these people satisfied with their location and opportunities here or at any rate not moving to new ones, was 87.7 of the total population of Pennsylvania

In one state, Florida, the percentage was only 71.3; in California it was 72.9; and for the entire United States, 81.1. Pennsylvania may justly claim, therefore, that it has one of the most stable and one of the least restless populations in the United States.

The largest movements into and out of Pennsylvania between 1949 and 1950 were naturally exchanges of population with our neighboring states - New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Maryland - but the highest total movement of population that occurred in Pennsylvania was within the state itself.

From 1949 to 1950, 160,665 persons changed their residence from one county of Pennsylvania to another while 798,930 moved from a different home in the same county out of a total of 1,076,470 movers. The evidence is strong that Pennsylvanians like to live in Pennsylvania.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#879

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS NATION IN PLANT EXPANSION

If any doubts remain that Pennsylvania is outstripping all the other states in the Nation in the growth of its industrial capacity, they should be settled by a recent release of the United States Census. This report on manufacturers' expenditures for new plants and equipment shows that the private industry of our Commonwealth continued the record of expansion which the Census has been reporting since 1949. In 1952, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, the manufacturing establishments of our State spent $929,870,000 for new structures, additions to their plants, and new machinery and equipment. In every category Pennsylvania led the Nation in plant expansion. Its manufacturers installed more new machinery than those of any other state and spent far more for new structures and plant expansion than those of any other state.

Except in the case of Ohio, Pennsylvania's lead in all types of expenditure for increased industrial capacity is measured in hundreds of millions of dollars. As to Ohio, the second state, Pennsylvania is ahead in total expenditure by 182 million dollars, leads in expenditure for new structures by 77 million dollars, and leads in expenditure for new machinery by 105 million dollars.

A few comparisons will indicate how far the growth of Pennsylvania's industrial capacity exceeds that in other states. The total expenditures for that purpose in 1952 were more than twice those for all six states in New England and exceed those of the three Pacific states, Washington, Oregon and California - by 247 million dollars. Expenditures for industrial growth in Pennsylvania exceed those in Arkansas, Louisana, Oklahoma and Texas combined by more than 17 million dollars and exceed the expansion in Illinois or Michigan by more than 300 million dollars. It has been generally believed here in the East that industrial growth in California is proceeding at a rate that will soon leave the older eastern states far behind. The Census record tells a different story. Last year plant expansion in Pennsylvania was more than twice that in the State of California.

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by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretar

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#880

STATE'S POPULATION CONTINUES TO INCREASE

During a two year period since 1950, the population of Pennsylvania increased at a much greater rate than occured in the previous decade, according to an estimate made by the State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. The estimate as of April 1, 1952, two years after the official U. S. Census of 1950, places the State's population at 10,705,663, an increase of 2% or 207,651 since 1950.

The rate of increase for the entire 10-year period 1940 to 1950 was only 6%, as shown by the U. S. Census, but previous State Planning Board estimates showed that Pennsylvania population grew at a much greater rate during the late 1940's, after the war, than it had done during the earlier portion of the decade. The current estimate indicates that this accelerated rate is continuing into the 1950's.

One factor used for the computation of the estimate, which was compiled on a county basis, was the number of births and deaths for each county, adjusted by the residence of the mother and the deceased respectively. Another base was the annual school census compiled by the Department of Public Instruction from reports received from the various school districts in the Commonwealth. In the latter instance, changes in the number of those in a particular age group was noted over the two year period with due regard given to the mortality of the group, to determine the extent of family migration.

The method employed was substantially the same as that used successfully during the past decade when Pennsylvania's everchanging population pattern was closely followed during the hectic war and post-war years. Knowledge of current population trends is essential to plan intelligently for many types of governmental, commercial and industrial activities. - 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#882

A HEALTHY SIGN

It would be necessary to go back more than 30 years to match the estimated recent increase in population for Pennsylvania, reported by the State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, (207,651 for the two years from April 1, 1950 to April 1, 1952). Not since the decade between 1910 and 1920 had the State increased at a rate of as much as 100,000 a year. As a matter of record the entire ten year period from 1930 to 1940 showed a gain of only 268,830.

The two-year population increase estimated by the Board is not phenomenal or occasioned by an abnormal influx of persons migrating to Pennsylvania. The increase means that the Commonwealth is able to keep most of its natural increase. While some persons have moved from the State, about the same number formerly living elsewhere have lately made the State their residence. The net result is that the in and out migration has tended nearly to balance, permitting the natural increase to be added to the Commonwealth's population. This is a changed condition from that of the 1930's and early 1940's when the number of persons leaving Pennsylvania was far from matched by those moving into the State.

For a State to retain its natural increase is a healthy sign. People do not usually move from place to place because there is any joy in moving. The major cause of movements of population is the seeking of suitable employment. Since the residents are not moving from the State, it can be safely assumed that employment possibilities are keeping pace with population growth. This is a tribute to the industries of our Commonwealth and a sign that Pennsylvania's economy is sound and agressive.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Scrdoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#884

OUR GROWTH SINCE 1800

Early records of the population and resources of Pennsylvania are often revealing as to the almost incredible progress made by the American people during the relatively brief history of our Commonwealth.

A System of Modern Geography published in Boston in 1814 provides a record of population and resources for 1800 which may well arouse our wonder as to what developments the next century or two will witness here in the place we call home. Here are a few:

In 1800 the population of the Commonwealth was 602,545 which is less than that of the present city of Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia counted 81,009 inhabitants - some 8,000 less than the Harrisburg of today while Allegheny County with 15,087 had fewer inhabitants than either Ambridge or McKees Rocks of 1950.

Lancaster, the Geography noted, was the seat of government of the Commonwealth and the largest inland town in the United States. Its population in 1800 was 4,292.

The century and a half-old Geography also notes that in Pennsylvania snow lies on the ground but a short period in the winter, and that sleighs are but little used. "This is, however," the author remarks, "generally a healthy country, and has but few peculiar diseases."

Our commerce at the turn of the 18th century apparently fell somewhat below recent records since the value of the exports from the State in 1799 was $12,431,967 largely in foreign goods, which may be contrasted with the $22,000,000,000 of industrial products recorded for 1952.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#885

PENNSYLVANIA'S PROGRESS IN REGIONAL PLANNING

During the past two years a number of Pennsylvania counties have formed official planning commissions and three counties surrounding Philadelphia have formed a Southeastern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission.

The city of Easton, three boroughs and three townships of the second class have united to form the Easton Area Regional Planning Commission while in the western part of the state two cities - Farrell and Sharon, three boroughs and two second class townships have also joined in a regional planning commission. All of these regional planning bodies have been organized to deal with conditions of traffic, city growth, suburban development and other problems extending beyond the area of any one of the civil divisions or counties concerned.

The growth of population, the expansion of industry, the congestion of traffic, the necessity of communities exercising every economy in the provision of the services needed by their people, and the competition among communities for new growth and industrial development, all have made planning an important function of government. Municipal and county planning provides the means for guiding growth along the line of each community's desire for the type of future conditions which it wishes to attain.

Regional planning recognizes that many problems extend beyond the borders of single communities or even of counties and can often be solved only by the cooperation of several local governments through such agencies as the Regional Planning Commissions mentioned above.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#886

CHRISTMAS IN PENNSYLVANIA

The records of two Christmas seasons in Pennsylvania have always had a particular importance to the people of our State. The earliestPennsylvania Christmas of which there is authentic record was celebrated on Tinicum Island in the Delaware in the middle 1650's by those Swedish settlers who were the first permanent residents of the Commonwealth. It was a religious day, with long church services followed by the giving of the very simple presents that were available to these lonely dwellers in what was then the most distant outpost of the Kingdom of Sweden.

As Dr. S. W. Fletcher recalls, in his History of Pennsylvania Agriculture and Country Life, the principal accent of the day after the four-hour church service, was on a feast furnished with every delicacy which that pioneer economy could afford. Christmas candles were lighted and placed so they could shine, for good luck, on the family's silver or pewter wherever such luxuries were available. There were no Christmas trees for trees were no novelties to the early settlers in our Commonwealth and it was not until nearly 200 years later that Santa Claus became an important part of Christmas celebrations.

Christmas Day and in fact all of Christmas week of 1776 was perhaps the most critical seven day period in American history for it was on the evening of December 25th of that year, at a moment when discouragement and even despair had seized on the American colonies, that George Washington by one of the most brilliant military operations of his great career crossed the Delaware and surprised and defeated the Hessians garrisoned in the city of Trenton.

Five days later, on December 30th, he again crossed the Delaware from the Pennsylvania side and again defeated the British at the battle of Princeton, forcing the retreat of General Cornwallis and changing the whole strategic picture of the Revolutionary War. These successes inspired a confidence which was to carry the

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Colonies through years of hardship to a final victory.

To these historic reminders, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce notes, one may well add this comment - the Christmas tree was probably introduced into American custom by our many German settlers toward the end of the first quarter of the Eighteenth Century and has now become as universally a Christmas Symbol in America as it has been for many centuries in Central Europe.

The growing of fir trees, spruce, Scotch pine and other evergreens for the Christmas celebrations in America's nearly 40 million homes is now an important industry in which Pennsylvania has a leading part. United States Crop Reporting Service records the fact that more nursery-grown Christmas trees are produced in Pennsylvania than in any other state and that in our Commonwealth is located the largest commercial forest tree nursery in the United States, a nursery which in 1952 produced more than 20 million trees.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1953

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#887

PENNSYLVANIA'S LEADERSHIP IN NEW PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT

It has been frequently pointed out by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce that our State has been leading all other states in the Nation for the past four years or longer in the expenditures by manufacturing firms for new machinery and equipment.

How dramatic the State's leadership in developing new manufacturing capacity has become, says the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, is shown by a recent release by the magazine "Steel" in which the amount spent for new machinery and equipment is listed as a percentage of the total expenditur in the United States.

Between 1939 and 1952 the percentage of expenditures in New England dropped from 9.34 percent of the National total in 1939 to 6.03 in 1952.

In the Middle Atlantic States the percentage dropped from 25.56 in 1939 to 23.22 in 1952.

The East North Central States saw a percentage drop of from 34.4 to 32.3.

In the West North Central States there was a decline in the proportion spent for new plants and equipment. Also in the South Atlantic States.

But while the five groups of states representing the Atlantic and the North Central areas of our Nation were declining in their proportion of new manufacturing facilities being created during the thirteen-year interval, Pennsylvania increased its percentage from approximately 9% in 1939 to more than 12% in 1952.

While Pennsylvania was increasing its proportion of new facilities installed, its two neighboring states in the Middle Atlantic section were declining---New York from 10.1 to 7, New Jersey from 6.4 to 4.1 in their percentage of the National total - while the leading manufacturing states of New England were

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suffering similar declines. Michigan, during the same period, despite its leadership in the automobile industries, also suffered a loss from 9.8 percent to 7.5 percent of the National total. Only in the West South Central States and on the Pacific Coast does any important manufacturing state show a percentage rise in new facilities comparable to that of Pennsylvania.

Even there California's percentage rose from 3.96 to 5.48, much less than half that of Pennsylvania, while its increase percentage-wise is approximately half that of our State.

This dramatic increase in modernization of plant and new manufacturing facilities to the highest percentage in the Nation and against the trend of the whole eastern section of the United States provides unquestionable proof of Pennsylvania's advantages for manufacture and of the progressive and enterprising spirit of its business firms.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1954

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E

#888

STATE'S POPULATION ESTIMATES DIFFER WIDELY FROM U. S. CENSUS

A normal population growth is generally regarded as evidence of economic health though an abnormally large growth is often a serious burden on the facilities of a state or a community.

The United States Census in 1950 showed that Pennsylvania had attained a normal population increase since 1940 even though Pennsylvanians in the armed services stationed elsewhere than in the Commonwealth were not included in the Census population of 10,498,012. That same Census return showed a civilian population in the State of 10,480,000 while California, which had loudly acclaimed the fact that its total population exceeded Pennsylvania's for the first time, had a civilian population of only 10,413,000.

In this connection, it was pointed out by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce at the time of the release of the Census figures that because of many military installations on the Pacific Coast and the fact that the Census counted members of the armed forces as part of the population of the state in which they were stationed, it was probable that Pennsylvania's population as of April 1, 1950 was comparable with that of California.

Following the release of the 1950 Census data, the Bureau of the Census also released the first of a series of estimates of population growth based in part on changes in school enrollment. Since school enrollment figures, when compiled on a State-wide basis, do not usually include a complete record of enrollment in private and parochial schools, the Department, in preparing its estimates of population by counties depends not on enrollment figures but on the school census which includes all children.

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The first Census estimate, released May 1951, carried the census figures on from the first of April to the first of July 1950. These estimates showed Pennsylvania gaining 51,000 in civilian population during that three-month period. The same estimate showed Califronia during the three-month period gaining only 9,000 in civilian population, its civilian population being as of July 1, 1950, below that of Pennsylvania by 110,000.

During the following two years Pennsylvania has experienced unprecedented prosperity and in most sections of the Commonwealth unprecedented industrial growth. Also during those two years the Pennsylvania Bureau of Vital Statistics has shown that births in the State exceeded deaths by approximately 244,000, but on November 24, 1953 the Census released another estimate giving the Commonwealth a population, as of July 1, 1952, of only 10,558,000, an estimated gain of only 7,000 people since 1951 and of only 37,000 since July 1950.

The Department finds it impossible to reconcile that small estimated increase with the growth in employment, and with the recorded births of the State which totaled 221,000 in 1950, 235,000 in 1951 and 240,000 in 1952, and with its own estimate showing that the population of the State in 1952 was approximately 10,700,000. No data available in the Department indicate the possibility of the civilian population of Pennsylvania having declined by 6,000 between July 1, 1950 and July 1, 1952 as the latest Census estimate implies, while the civilian population of Califronia during the same period is supposed to have increased more than 660,000.

While a population race with California would be quite meaningless since that great Pacific State is three and one-half times as large in area as Pennsylvania, the fact remains that during the past few years Pennsylvania has been experiencing the greatest industrial and commercial boom in its history. It has exceeded all other states in the development of its industrial facilities and despite losses in several of its coal producing areas is maintaining a healthy and satisfactory growth in its total population. - 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1954

by (Editor: Insert name of your paper) _____
by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Andrew J. Sordoni, Secretary

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
#889

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA AT A MINIMUM

Among the matters which may well provide the people of Pennsylvania with a considerable assurance that things are generally well in their common affairs is one item of record in regard to their state and local governments.

A bulletin recently released by the Council of State Governments and based on reports of the United States Bureau of the Census shows that in proportion to the total population Pennsylvania, with an average of 22.5 state and local government employes for each thousand of our population, is next to the lowest state in the Union in the number of persons required to conduct all its state and local governmental affairs.

Only one other state (Kentucky), the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, has a lower record of state and local government employes per thousand population.

Pennsylvania's ratio of 22.5 per thousand inhabitants may be compared with an average of 29 per thousand persons in all of the Nation's state and local governments and with 34.7 per thousand in California, 34.1 per thousand in New York, 34.3 per thousand in Massachusetts, and a high of 41.8 per thousand in the State of North Dakota. These figures include all non-Federal government workers, both full-and part-time.

In full-time employment per thousand in state and local governments, Pennsylvania is also next to the lowest. The lowest state, Kentucky, is only a fraction of 1% below Pennsylvania whose record of 20.2 full-time state and local employes per thousand population compares with a National average for full-time employes of 25.8 and with 31.7 in California, 30.4 in Massachusetts and 31.8 in New York

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